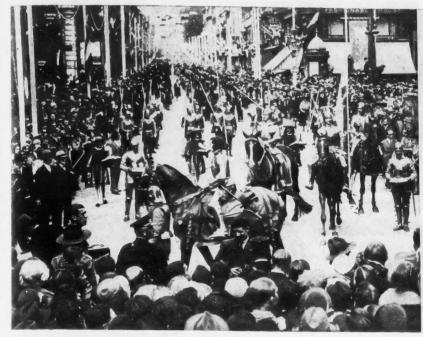
THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF TAMMANY HALL

Silver Decline Menaces Stability -Page 21

-Page 21 Some Money Illusions







THE FRONT PAGE

THE Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association, which recently convened at Toronto, had the priv- Henry. ilege of listening to several very thoughtful and suggestive addresses on present discontents. Few men are so well qualified to speak on

the subjects of production, market-Thoughts for Canadian ing and restoration of trade than Sir Joseph Flavelle, whose genius both as merchant and financier

d.

was proven long since. In his world survey he showed the utter futility and dangerous reacions of all attempts to "peg" prices on any commodity. Disaster seldom fails to ensue when the laws of supply and demand are overlooked. Sir Joseph insisted that for a country like Canada, producing an immense surplus of agricultural commodities and dependent on port at profit for its prosperity, scientific marketing international in its scope and ramifications, was necessary. His further appeal to capital and labor to ke counsel together on the whole question of costs production, may not be welcome in some quarters but it is also essentially sound; though a policy of ge reduction which would further impair purchas-

power must be carefully avoided. More radical and arresting was an address by Hon. arry W. Laird of Regina, on remedies for the prairie rmer. Senator Laird is not a noisy agrarian of the e which blames every misfortune on Eastern capiand the older political parties; but a conservative siness man, who has lived in Saskatchewan for 30 He plainly told his hearers that something ast be done to ease bankrupt farmers of their burns. "What does it avail a lending company," he ked, "to carry on its books enormous sums of past interest and questionable equities, when it is a rtainty that they never can or will be paid? . . . er better to relieve the farmer from the incubus now

have it over with, and thus enable him to start resh with a portion of his shackles removed." Many have never thought of the fact that the ormer's position is much less happy than that of the business man for instance, nkruptcy laws. If through no fault of his own a erchant fails he can assign for the benefit of credors, obtain a discharge and get a new start, often th the aid of those very creditors. But we never ard of a farmer being treated in the same way. rtainly the present misfortunes of the farmer rough a slump in world prices, are due to no fault

his and he is entitled to the same type of considerion that the city man who encounters misfortune

0 0 0 PUBLIC statement by Hon. W. H. Price, Attorney-General of Ontario, announcing that he d not wish his name to go before the approaching onvention of Ontario Conservatives as a candidate

for the provincial leadership in Parties Can't opposition to the present Premier Hon. George S. Henry, revealed Recall" a fantastic situation that has been much discussed in political circles. Premiers Mr. Price's candid statement makes

it clear that according to the constitution of the party organization the selection of Mr. Henry as leader in succession to Mr. Ferguson was a "temporary" appointment, contingent on ratification by a convention to be subsequently held. As he truly points out this system though feasible enough when a party is out of power as were the Liberals when a national convention of the party chose Hon. W. L. M. King at Ottawa in 1919, or the Conservatives when a similar convention named Hon. R. B. Bennett at Winnipeg in But it is not workable when a party is in powr and the death or retirement of a Premier necessary involves a change of leadership. Mr. Price admits hat personal ambitions led him to desire that honorable post and inferentially blames Hon. Howard Feruson for not retaining office until a party convention ould be held to name a successor instead of advising

the representative of His Majesty to send for Mr.

For Mr. Price's services to the people of Ontario as a public man we have always had a high admiration, but it would have placed both himself and the province-not to speak of his party-in an impossible situation had he consented to figure in any attempt to oust Mr. Henry. The men who conceived such an idea had a very shadowy conception of constitutional practice.

Whatever the by-laws of the Conservative party organization they carry no greater constitutional authority in connection with affairs of state than those of the Philatelic Society or of the Woodmen of World. Let us hope that the day will never come in this country when a party convention will be clothed with authority to "recall" a Prime Minister. Suppose at the coming Conservative convention Mr. Price or anybody else were elected leader instead of Mr. Henry. It would be the plain duty of the Lieutenant-Governor to utterly ignore it; and also the duty of Mr. Henry to retain office until defeated on the floor of the Legislature. Conventions cannot create Premiers; that is the prerogative of the Crown. When Mr. Henry accepted office he became the servant not of his party but of the whole people; and our constitution provides ample machinery for getting rid of any Premier who has ceased to be acceptable to the electorate. The sooner the Conservative party relegates its precious constitution to the junk heap the 2 2 2

WHILE proposals made at various recent conferences of the United Church of Canada with reference to the necessity of solutions with regard to poverty and unemployment, are nebulous, their pro-

ponents represent, as they should, the conscience of the world. Never United before has there developed so uni-Church versal a conviction that these problems cannot in future be allowed Proposals to drift as in the past. The per

vading view is as apparent in the recent pronouncement of His Holiness at Rome on his Church's attitude toward labor and capital, as in the utterances of countless less august authorities. Who have a better right to discuss these questions than ministers of the gospel, who come in closer contact with human suffering caused by an unsettled economic situation than almost any other class?

Unfortunately ministers of the gospel will find that these problems are not to be settled by the easy formulas suggested off-hand-not certainly by glib phrases like "conscription of capital" "mobilization of production" and the like. We doubt if most of the clergymen who have been intrigued by such phrase know what they mean. Some persons no doubt would like to see wealth taken away from rich men; but "conscription of capital" means something entirely different, as exemplified in the Russian experiment. What it means is taking away property of every kind, except bare necessities which bailiffs under our law are not permitted to seize, and scaling down rewards of labor to the level of bare subsistence. that should "conscription of capital" be tried in Canada the first outcry would come from farmers obliged to yield up their cattle to the local Commissiar, mechanics compelled to turn in their motor cars, poor women forced to hand over their savings to the State. Suppose "conscription" were confined to the successful and well-to-do, and their wealth distributed to all, how long would it last?

The mistakes that many honest extremists make, is in ignoring the fact that politicians and public men are just as anxious as anyone else that the problems of unemployment and poverty should be efficiently solved. Probably more so, because the fate of governments and of individual careers hangs upon them. There is nothing a politician in office dreads so much as a condition of unemployment and financial depres-

sion, and which he would more willingly see ended. The world of today is bewildered and in darkness as to what methods to adopt, but these problems can only be solved by recognizing them and discussing They cannot be abolished by ignoring them. Therefore so public a gesture as that of the United Church conferences cannot be productive of harm. 0 0 0

NDICATIONS are that the drama on which cer-Tain pundits were pronouncing premature obituaries less than a year ago will develop increasing

Restoring Drama to America

animation in America during the course of next season. We of course use the word "America" in the larger sense to indicate the vast sections of Canada and the United States which have for periods of varying duration been deprived of

the visits of road companies, and where theatrical entertainment has been compulsorily confined to motion pictures. It is certain that some sections of Canada which were deprived of drama last season will fare much better in the near future. The fear that the higher forms of entertainment would become as permanently eclipsed as has been the case for years in large areas of the United States has passed

It seems likely also that even in the U.S. areas just mentioned the return of a better day is in sight. A group of eminent New York producing managers has been organized with this end in view; and they have been encouraged in this project by a pioneer tour of nearly 10,000 miles embracing many underprivileged sections recently completed by Miss Ethel Barrymore. Miss Barrymore and her management set out to prove that a desire for real drama and real acting survived in districts where it was supposed to have been finally killed. Mr. Ray Henderson a widely known theatrical man who acted as Miss Barrymore's representative has been relating the story of this tour in the New York newspapers. Her route lay chiefly in the south, southwest and midwest where the former "legitimate" theatres had practically disappeared, and included 60 one-night Despite the discomfort of such travelling only" was the rule rather than the exception. In places where motion picture palaces would not open their doors to the actress she set her scenery in civic, lodge and school auditoriums. The most important fact demonstrated was the intense desire of local service and fraternal societies and various types of social organizations to co-operate in restoring drama to towns where it had been unknown for years.

0 0 0 THIS summer will witness a great revival of THIS summer will withese historical pageantry in England, calculated to revive and nourish in the British people pride in their

race and in their past. Twenty years ago the pageant

Historical Pageantry Revived

movement was very active and did much to stimulate international interest in Britain's colorful story. Pageantry naturally lapsed during the war, and it is symptomatic of a wholesome impulse that it

should this year return so lavishly to life. scanning the details of some of the projected events it is gratifying to note that the martial history plays but a secondary part in the historical sequences to be presented. The triumphs of civilization during a ousand or more years are for the most part paramount.

The parish of Lewisham, in the heart of London, which goes back to the days of Alfred the Great, is presenting 1000 years of Church history, with Leof the Saxon, Elfrida, daughter of Alfred, Baldwin of Flanders and Edward the Confessor as some of the characters. At Bedford Park, Bedfordshire, a pageant of the life of Lady Margaret Beaufort, mother of VII, and foundress of Christ's College and St. John's College, Oxford, will be seen. A celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of the gentle poet Cowper will take place at Olney in Buckinghamshire, distinguished by the presence of the Poet Laureate, nowhere without it.

500th ANNIVERSARY OF JOAN OF ARC

Five hundred years ago Joan of Arc was burned at the stake, and recently celebrations on a large scale took place at Rouen. These started with the light-ing of the Flame of Remembrance on the site of the burning in the old Market Place and came to a grand climax in historical procession through the town. Left, a general view showing Joan of Arc in the procession passing along the Rue Jeanne D'Arc. Centre: A view of the President Wilson Monument which is to be erected in Poznan, Poland, on July 4th as a gift to the Polish nation from Ignace Paderewski. The statue is the work of the famed

Gutzom Borglum. Right: Former Crown Prince Wilhelm of Germany, accompanied by the Crown Princess, receives an enthusiastic reception and is hailed as the next President of the German Republic as he reviews over 150,000 "Steelhelmeters", the German veterans' organization, at Breslau, Germany. Left to right are: General Von Seecht, Crown Prince Wilhelm, the Crown Princess, and General Von Mackensen.

John Masefield, and with a reproduction of the inci-

dents of John Gilpin's Ride as a divertissement. A pageant of ancient Rochester in Kent will begin with the days when Rochester was a Roman camp and later deal with the coming of the Normans. It will introduce characters amazingly diverse, but all associated with the story of the town, including Henry I. Simon de Montfort, Chaucer, Queen Elizabeth, Charles II and Charles Dickens. Britain under the Romans will also figure in a Welsh pageant at Cardiff Castle. There is rich historical material for the pageant to be held at the old Norman Abbey of Tewkesbury, not far from Shakespeare's countryside where the final battle of the Wars of the Roses was fought. Characters as oddly assorted as Charles I and Mr. Pickwick whose visit is known to Dickens lovers will be seen. For a "Pageant of the North" at Newcastle-on-Tyne 6000 performers have been rallied and the episodes begin with the building of the Roman Wall by Emperor Hadrian, followed with many eat historical incidents. Even a little vill Framingham in Suffolk has associations going back to the days of the Danes and its pageant is expected to attract New Englanders for one of its Puritan sons, Nicholas Danforth, founded Framingham, Massachusetts, in 1632.

One of the most unique of pageants will be that at Bradford in mid-July in connection with a "Wool Fair" to celebrate the 600th anniversary of the introduction of wool-weaving into England, 6000 performers will present the social life of Yorkshire from the earliest primitive settlements to the present day as outlined in "Annals of a Yorkshire Parish" by J. S. Fletcher, who is a great antiquarian as well as a Verily the pageant writer of mystery stories. material of Britain is illimitable.

0 0 0

DURING the latter days of June a convention that really means something to the country and is charged with the possibilities of improving the economic life of the country will meet at the Ontario

Agricultural College, Guelph. Ag-A Gathering ricultural scientists from all parts of Canada together with experts That Means from other lands, will there attend Something the annual meeting of the Cana-

dian Society of Technical Agriculturists. Such men have in the past contributed immensely to the increase in the natural wealth of Canada, and have been infinitely helpful in stimulating policies which tend to increase the income of the farmers, and improve their efficiency. What the farmer most needs is teaching that will enable him to get better results at lowered cost and it is this service that these technicians aim to render. The tendency to regard farming as a branch of scientific activity is modern, but Canada would have gotten

THE HAUL THAT IS CALLED TAMMANY

Origins and Early History of the Sinister but Highly Efficient Political Organization Which Controls the Civic Government of New York City

By JOHN E. WEBBER

(Editor's Note: The present article giving the historic backgrounds of Tammany Hall is of especial interest in view of the fact that New York State authorities have just begun an investigation of civil government in the American metropolis).

WHATEVER the experience elsewhere, only two classes of people in New York seem ready to busy themselves in city politics, the "cranks" and the "crooks". And of the two, New York, which has tried both, prefers the latter. In this blunt fact lies the secret of Tammany rule, or as the moralists would say misrule, and the history of Tammany is the written record of this choice. Reformers may ponder it as they will, but in their own occupation of brief interruptions in that century of rule, they have not proved New York's choice far wrong. One may qualify in morals without either experience or training. But city government calls for both, for specialists. It also calls for organization, and in none of these things, in the intermittent opportunities given them, have reformers qualified. And New York, like Chicago, Philadelphia and other civic exponents of the "business government", would rather pay than bother with the inexpert.

And so in a republic, whose orators flaunt at every opportunity the Gettysburg formula of government, by, of and for the people, we have in practice the very anti-democratic doctrine of government by specialists and by organization. Reformers in the national arena caught this secret of government when they organized the once formidable Anti-Saloon League, an organization that proved just as anti-democratic in principle and just as vicious in practice as Tammany, or the republican machines of those other centers we have named. But the defect of that organization and the weakness of any organized virtue, is that it must remain virtuous, be as noble in practice as in experiment. Virtue must be its own reward, and when that reward fails to be enough for its leaders, even though they be frocked. hard but consistent fanaticism withdraws its support. Because it may not compromise, virtue is always vulnerable. Its inflexibility is its undoing. In the Tammany organization there are no moral factors to threaten resiliency. Tammany adopts no pose of virtue. It keeps private morals out of politics as scrupulously as churchmen keep religion out of business. It is consistent. It delivers the goods, as we shall see. And this is all public opinion seems

It is in the perspective of this same moral detachment that Tammany, to be understood, must be viewed; neither as "good" nor "bad"; not merely in the sinister connotations of its enemies, "not all pure gold nor all sinful black, but striped with both as is its own chosen symbol, the tiger"; not merely the villain of the melodrama of municipal politics, but as a very human institution, constantly adjusting itself to changing needs and circumstances and owing its hold on the body politic as much to its humanity as to the efficiency of its machine. An open mind forfeits no freedom of choice between its crass realism and our own sometimes naive sentimentalism; between its organized cynicism, which at least never falters, and our moral romanticism, which at times is so difficult to square with performance. Tammany has merely crystalized into a ruthlessly logical system, methods as old as popular government itself.

The background of history is also important to the Tammany picture, the early New York days that gave it to power, the many factors since, in the city's development, that have enabled it to retain and extend that power, through all vicissitudes, to the present day. A glimpse of that past will also help in following the State legislative inquiry, (the fourth in as many decades), now being staged in all solemnity, into the present city administration. For Tammany has a past, a long and shady, if triumphant one, that reaches back to the beginning of the United



FERNANDO WOOD

Famous Tammany Mayor of seventy years ago, who during the Civil War proposed that New York City secede from the Union and was a bitter enemy of Lincoln.

of Saint Tammany or Columbian Order, as it was originally known, was founded. Its founder was one William Mooney, upholsterer and revolutionary soldier, who although alleged to have fought on both sides of the war with enviable impartiality, became with the success of the revolution, intensely patriotic and gave expression to it in this organization. Its first members were the Liberty Boys, advocates of American independence, definitely anti-foreign, even more definitely anti-British, definitely against Tories in particular and aristocrats in general. Otherwise it was non-partisan and admitted both federalists and republicans (the democrats of that day) to membership. But the organization that was later to befriend the lowly immigrant, raise it to power within its own ranks, and entrench itself forever in the foreign voting strength, unfurled its first banner to the "native American". Its constitution even stipulated that "no person shall be eligible to office unless a native of the country." To further emphasize its native Americanism, it went to the only 100% Americans of that time, the Indians, for its patron saint, and its name. Tammany was an Indian chief of more or less legendary fame. How he attained sainthood is still unknown, but during the revolutionary war, as Saint Tammany, he was the adopted patron of the Pennsylvania troops in Washington's command. And as Saint Tammany, he became the patron of the Society that was to perpetuate for all time, the name, if not the sainthood. The saintly title was, in fact, dropped in 1805 when as the Tammany Society it obtained from the legislature its charter as a "benevolent and charitable body for the purpose of affording relief to the indigent and distressed members of said association, their widows and orphans and others who may be the proper objects of their charity". With all its sins Tammany has lived up to that charter.

THE Society not only derived its name from Indian sources but much of its color, its customs and its Its thirteen sachems representing the thirteen original states, who rule the organization, were formerly the titular heads of as many tribes. For years it supported a museum of Indian relics, and for years its full dress parades were carried out in Indian war paint and feathers. Those whose dignity imposed sartorial restraints compromised with a The United States government, in fact, was only buck-tail worn in the hat. Tammany headquarters a few weeks old, when on May 12, 1789, the Society has always been known locally as the "wigwam".

Americans", later received through the organization's efforts, a colossal monument to his memory and, when the tide of Italian immigration warranted it, the tribute of a public holiday on his birthday. Columbus may have discovered America, but it took an Irish member of that once native American organization to discover Columbus as a vote getter.

Organized as a benevolent association, and from the first, in fact, a poor man's club, the Society, through a natural process of social development, became in a few years one of the most powerful political factors of the city. Early in the nineteenth century it had shed its federalists (the party of Washington's political mentor Alexander Hamilton) and become definitely allied with the Jefferson or democratic political organizations. As the advocate of universal suffrage it had entrenched itself in the affections of the common people, and with the ultimate victory of that cause, through the constitutional convention of 1821, which it controlled, it founded Tammany's prestige. Out of these political activities, which it could not escape, came the political organization known all over the world as Tammany Hall. Both organizations still exist and in spite of popular confusion, and the interlocking of memberships, they function quite separately. The Society is responsible for the social features that have been such a potent factor in strengthening the political organization. Its governing body of thirteen sachems form an inner council to the political body. The Society also holds title to the property known as Tammany Hall and is the actual landlord of the political organization. Soul and body of the party are consequently in the sachem's keeping.

The governing body of Tammany Hall is made up of the thirty-five Assembly district leaders. Under these are the 998 election district leaders and 11,400 precinct workers. District leaders are usually employed as commissioners or deputy commissioners in municipal departments at salaries ranging from \$6500 to \$10,000. All other workers are somewhere on the city's pay-roll, forming a perfect cordon around the city's patronage and every incentive to

party loyalty.

Although actual headship, throughout most of its history has been vested in one man, Tammany is a feudal hierarchy with clearly graduated obediences. Each district leader is a baron practically supreme in his own domain. To him local vassals own primal fidelity, and in all feudal warrings, even against the "boss" himself, he can count on the support of his followers. "Big Tim" Sullivan, for instance, led the warring factions which eventually deposed Croker. A former baron, O'Brien, had less success in his war on Tweed. His followers supported him loyally enough and even found allies for him in other dis-But the resourceful Tweed, when he found himself unable to defeat the rebels on home ground, went to the Legislature then in control of the democrats, and obtained a new charter for that city, so designed that the rebel leader was deprived of his sheriff's job. Within a year insurgency was over and the rebels were glad to troop back to the wigwam and smoke the pipe of peace with the big chief. The same device, known as "ripper bills", was later used to deprive "Big Bill" Devery of his job as Chief of Police, when Theodore Roosevelt, as governor, and a republican legislature were unable to remove him in any other way. Albany, in fact, always jealous of its formidable rival, has been frequently invoked to extend or curtail, according to its political learnings, Tammany's control of the metropolis, even to the extent of writing a new city charter. Its most flagrant usurpation, however justified, was during Mayor Fernando Wood's regime in the early sixties, when it took over control of the police and street cleaning departments of the city, two of Tammany's choicest revenue producers. No wonder Tammany isting conditions. favors "Home Rule".

Of Tweed, the most famous (and infamous) of TAMMANY as we have seen, began as a patriotic, Tammany rulers, his biographer has said: "No Tammany rulers, his other country could have produced him, and no other age but his own. With equal truth it may be said it would not permit an Irish Catholic to run for of Tammany, no other city could have given it birth, office on its ticket. The Irish resented this prejudice no other era in history witnessed its rise to power. Tammany is as much a product of conditions as a cause. A year after the Society was founded, New weapons as they could fashion out of the furniture York had a population of a mere 33,000. Up to 1825 when, with the opening of the Erie Canal, its life as a metropolis began, its population was still under 100,000. By 1850 that population had grown to half a million, with the tide of immigration pouring into its port at the rate of a million and half per decade". And so it was that the narrow, provincial Knickerbocker town, ruled by staid Dutch burghers, who kept its Sabbath as strictly as Toronto kept hers thirty years ago, suddenly became a great city, a metropolis, a "boom town with all the unsightly trimmings of a boom town, frenzied speculation, new rich vulgarity, vice, crime, political corruption, and a general lowering of civic and social ideals. For New York itself, the new-comers cared little; for its traditions they cared less". Despite its veneer of so-phistication, New York of the forties, according to another historian, was a "gigantic frontier town, with the spirit of a mining camp and no civic standards worth mentioning." The New York of Broadway to day, with its barkers, its milling throngs, its tawdriness, its veneer of sophistication, its youthful gaiety, its picture palaces and eating houses, its million electric signs, has still the characteristics of a frontier town. And Tammany is still the political weapon of a frontier town.

Dickens, in his "American Notes" of the early forties, saw a Broadway of "pigs roaming towards scores and eating their way to the last" That offended American readers then and since. But this was apparently no exaggeration. For a decade later, the Mayor Wood we have already mentioned reported: "The streets ill-paved, filthy and jammed with unregulated traffic; crime, drunkenness and prostitution rampant; and a graft ridden municipality which did nothing to better the situation".

Columbus, who originally shared with the Indian, and the one often cited. Up to 1844 the city had $_{10}$ the title of the Society and its salute to "native police force worth the name, no fire department $_{\rm ex}$ cept volunteer. Water was furnished by a private corporation through bored wooden logs laid underground from a reservoir in Chambers St. Canal Street was the city's northerly limit and most of its fashionable residences clustered around the bat-

> One writer, an American be it known, has suggested that "the only thing which could have kept New York's evolution within ordered bounds would have been a long established class, seasoned to authority, a true aristocracy, whose intellectual and cultural attainments would have commanded respect. But the revolution had made this impossible. Colonial New York had been a Tory stronghold, and when revolution triumphed, over 10,000 loyalists sailed away with the British fleet." Another handicap to social stability and growth of civic feeling. was the long narrow island itself, permitting expansion in one direction only. It was "like a gigantic snake forever casting its skin", in the onward march of its development. Cities too, were wholly new to American experience, and their government was neither understood nor relished. Under such circumstances substantial citizens who might have could with its problems turned to national politics and bade civic politics go to the devil. And, taking them at their word, "New York proceeded cynically (yet rather splendidly) on its way, whither none knew or Its political destiny was turned over to cared". those with shrewd heads, hard fists and plenty of nerve. The only law it was to recognize was the stern law of the survival of the fittest.

> And so it was that the tide of immigration which swept the staid, respectable Dutch burghers before it, was eventually to sweep Tammany into perman-



SAINT TAMMANY Legendary Indian Chief after whom the original Tammany organization was named.

was an official survey, made in the solitary reforming and sanctimonious mood of that corrupt official, ent control, and bring to the service of that organization, and of New York politics, if not all the civic virtues it had lost when the colonials sailed away, at least a genius for government precisely suited to ev-

and on one occasion marched on Tammany Hall 20 weapons as they could fashion out of the furniture at hand, their resentment. But Tammany, always practical, does not harbor prejudices to its own dis advantage. When a few years later famine and political troubles began to swell the tide of Irish immigration, Tammany was quick to appreciate the value of its voting strength, to say nothing of the strength of its clubs. Others may have seen in the influx of foreign Catholics "a conspiracy on the part of the Mother Church to conquer the New World now that Tammany had surrendered to them. Bu Tammany had no such fears. They might conque the New World but they would conquer it for Tan many,-and did. From an anti-foreign organization Tammany thus became the friend of the immigrant and was the first to demand that the period of na turalization be shortened. Universal suffrage, for which it had fought for righteous reasons, was now to be turned to practical if less righteous, uses. The patriotic cause, undertaken for the disfranchised oldier, had now acquired a new meaning and a new

Having turned the tide of immigration to its own advantage thus early, Tammany has been the constant ally of the new-comer ever since. Its shepherding, with a view to ultimate absorption into American political life, of these various immigrant groups, shows the hall-mark of genius and the rough hand of willing labor. The work of its leaders, according to one description, consists in finding them a place to live, employment for them, naturalizing them, settling their neighborhood quarrels, beating down the rent for them, lecturing wayward boys. arbitrating domestic wars, calling off prosecutions, fighting for suspended sentences, pleading for pardons, educating them for civil service, dragooning (Continued on Next Page)



TAMMANY'S SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

City Hall Square, lower New York. The low building in the centre is the old City Hall, many decades old; in the background is the great new municipal building. The building at right is the old office of the New York "World" recently abandoned, which was once the tallest building in New York. At one time all the leading newspapers of the metropolis had offices overlooking City DERBY DAY AT EPSOM— Right: The huge crowd (over 500,000) who turned out to witness the 149th running of the English Derby and to roar their approval as J. A. Dewar's "Cameronian", the favorite, thundered down the stretch to win by over a half a length from "Orpen". Left: Mr. J. A. Dewar leading in his horse, "Cameronian", just after he had won the 149th running of the English Derby. Freddy Fox, one of England's leading jockeys is up.





A PREMIER VACATES HIS JOB!

Recent Instances in Ontario and New Brunswick Illustrate a Nice Constitutional Point - Caucus, Not Party at Large Must Choose New Leader

By A. R. RANDALL-JONES

direct attention to the very different way in which such an eventuality is met in Canada from that in which it is dealt with in Great Britain.

A few weeks since, Dr. J. B. M. Baxter resigned the Premiership of New Brunswick. Within a few ours, a caucus of the Conservative members of the legislature of that province was held and unanimously chose Hon. C. D. Richards as their leader, so that it was as the accredited leader of the majority party in the legislature that the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick called on the last-named gentleman to assume the Premiership.

To a certain extent, the same sort of procedure took place when, several months ago, Hon. Howard Ferguson was about to resign the Premiership of Ontario-but only to a certain extent. Mr. Ferguson called the government members together, and asked them to give him the right to select a successor. The members in question gave him the blank cheque for which he asked, and he thereupon submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario the name of his senior cabinet colleague, Hon. G. S. Henry, "with a request"-I quote from Hon. W. H. Price's recent statement relative to the matter-"that Mr. Henry be called to form a Government."

In 1920, when Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen succeeded Sir Robert Borden as Prime Minister of Canada, a party caucus previously selected the former as leader e Government party, and Sir Robert Borden-one infers from Mr. Price's statement—submitted Mr. Meighen's name to the Governor-General as that of his successor.

The procedure recently adopted in New Brunswick and, seven years ago in the case of Mr. Meighen in the Dominion field, would, Mr. Price assumes, have also been adopted on Mr. Ferguson's resignation, had it not been for a provision of the constitution of the Liberal-Conservative Association of Ontario which des that, on the resignation of the party leader, before a permanent leader is selected, a provin-convention of the party shall be called which shall t the permanent leader. This provision is all when the party is in opposition, but, when it is fice, it results, as we have recently seen exempli-in the anomaly that a Prime Minister is only corarily leader of his party, awaiting for months of the big political clubs, to endorse his Prime Min-

in all the cases cited, it was apparently med that the occupant of the Premiership is erly chosen, either by caucus, or convention, ing Premier, and that the only share of the 's representative in the matter is to carry out, due process of law, the behest of the selecting ority. That is certainly not the way in which succession to the Premiership is filled in Great ain, on the retirement of a Prime Minister in imstances not also involving the retirement of his from office. There it is not the practice to hold aucus or convention to select a successor to the oing Premier, and, in fact, even the last-named t supposed to have the right to tender advice his successor, unless specially requested so to do. ther than that, the retiring Premier, when asked the Sovereign for advice with respect to the ect, will sometimes decline advice thereon.

1 200

such

iture

ways

dis-

Irish

e the

orld

But

iquer

ation

grant

, for

shep-

into

grant

s, ac-

lizing

ating

boys.

tions.

oning

VERY much to the point in this connection are the circumstances attending the accession of Rt. Hon. ley Baldwin to the Premiership, on the relinment of the office by Mr. Bonar Law in 1923, ng to ill-health. The last-named, when nearing his though he believed that, ultimately Mr. Baldwin d become Prime Minister, yet felt that he needed experience before reaching so supreme an office, and that Lord Curzon, whose political experience was much longer and more varied, should be his imnediate successor. Nevertheless, he was rather disrustful of his own judgment in the matter and hough, when he resigned, the King asked for his dvice, he was adamant in declining to advise His lajesty as to whom he should entrust with the carryng on of the Government. In the event, the King assed over Lord Curzon and sent for Mr. Baldwin, ing largely influenced in his choice (so it was said t the time) by the consideration that, owing to the enal growth of the Labor movement, both in ad outside Parliament, the occupancy of the Premier-

TWO recent resignations of provincial Premiers ship by a Peer was likely to prove a source of weak- istership, but there is no record of any such "love ness or worse. When Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman resigned

the office of Prime Minister on the 3rd April, 1908, King Edward who was at Biarritz, and had not seen Sir Henry for a month, sent for Mr. Asquith on his own initiative, and entrusted him with the formation of a Government. As a matter of fact, Mr. Asquith was the only possible choice at the time, and the King, before leaving for Biarritz, had practically settled that he should succeed Campbell-Bannerman if the latter's health should compel his resignation, and appears to have informally intimated this to Mr. Asquith himself and, presumably, Campbell-Banner-

T WAS also more or less a foregone conclusion. when Lord Salisbury rather suddently made up his mind to quit the post of Prime Minister in 1902, that his political heir would be found—on the principle that "Amurath to Amurath succeeds"—in his nephew, Mr. Balfour. The latter (just like Mr. Asquith in regard to Campbell-Bannerman) had, on several occasions, acted as Prime Minister, when illhealth had happened temporarily to withdraw Lord Salisbury from active work. But it is commonly believed that the "renowned Salisbury" had no part or lot in securing his nephew's promotion to the office he vacated, though, doubt ess, like the rest of the political world, he regarded it as inevitable.

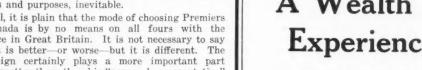
Very different were the facts in connection with Lord Rosebery's elevation to the Premiership on Mr. Gladstone's retirement. The "Grand Old Man" had intended to recommend Lord Spencer, if Queen Victoria had asked for his advice; a majority of the Liberal members of the House of Commons favored Sir William Harcourt: and a majority of the Liberal cabinet ministers favored Lord Rosebery. The Queen did not ask Mr. Gladstone's advice and he scrupulously refrained from even the appearance of what he described to Lord Morley as touting to be asked for So the Queen threw the handkerchief to Lord Rosebery, and the dissentient cabinet minister and all the dissentient members, except a mere handful, wheeled into line behind him.

feast" being diverted from that purpose into an attempt to dislodge him, as it seemed to have been in the minds of some folks to try to do at the Ontario Liberal-Conservative convention, had not Mr. Price's statement put the quietus on their contemplated proceedings

Ninety years ago, Sir Robert Peel, on resigning, disclaimed any right to offer an opinion as to the choice of his successor as Prime Minister. "That is almost the only act," he said, "which is the personal act of the Sovereign". In theory, that principle is still maintained in Great Britain. But, patently, in practice, the Crown's freedom of choice is very narrowly circumscribed. When a Government is turned out, the Opposition has a duly-appointed leader, practically invariably, who is the natural person to be entrusted with the formation of an alternative Government. Moreover, when a Premier resigns, in circumstances analogous to those we have been considering there is nearly always, in the case of a British party—the Rosebery instance being the only exception of which I am aware-one among his colleagues who has so definitely emerged as primus inter pares, that his succession to the office is, to all intents and purposes, inevitable.

Still, it is plain that the mode of choosing Premiers in Canada is by no means on all fours with the practice in Great Britain. It is not necessary to say that it is better—or worse—but it is different. The Sovereign certainly plays a more important part in the matter there than his "personal representative" whether at Ottawa or in the provincial field, does here. That is natural enough. The King is in close contact with British political affairs all the time. The Governor-General necessarily knows little of Canadian politics when he comes to Canada, nor can he acquire any very profound conversance therewith during his relatively brief tenure of office; while special political expertise is not necessarily included among the varied qualifications apparently regarded as requisite in Lieutenant-Governors.

Finally, caucuses, conventions, platforms-all these things, for reasons that are not obscure, bulk much bigger in the political firmament here than they do in Great Britain. We may be said, in fact, to have



They have accumulated a wealth of exerience far greater than any one individual could acquire.

When this TRUST COMPANY acts as your agent, trustee or executor, it turns its valuable experience towards your present financial problems and those which confront your estate in the future.

TRUSTS and GUARANTEE COMPANY, LIMITED

WINDS

THE HAUL THAT IS CALLED TAMMANY

(Continued from Page 2)

medical men into giving them free treatment, visiting the sick and sitting up with the dead. The present "boss" of Tammany, John F. Curry, is said to have spent twenty years of such toil on his Irish district, only to have it suddenly go Italian. And all the work had to be done over again. It is generations of toil like this that have given Tammany its the high-brow wing. Office is its single aim. To grip on the city. And who are we to deny it the that end, although never radical, it has always chamreward!

The Irish did not take long to dominate the organization that had befriended them. Any St. Patrick's Day parade will show how completely. These patriots who according to a newspaper writer of the period, "had avowedly fled their native soil to find safety in this, and who proposed to return to their homes when it should no longer be a hanging matter", did not return home, but took their hanging risks here. They had brought with them considerable experience in the machinery of politics, the English language, and a ready adaptability to their new surroundings. Also a flair for the saloon business. Saloons in the old days were the club headquarters of the politicians and their henchmen. There the local issues were discussed and there the gangs were organized for their sorties. From their saloon patrons, the Irish soon learned the intricacies of organization, and with this knowledge and their natural aptitude for politics, soon acquired control of their districts, with the power and patronage that went with control. Charles F. Murphy, the last real "boss" of Tammany, and one of the shrewdest, rose to power in just that way. The picture may not be pretty, but it's there, or was, until the Eighteenth Amendment closed that colorful page of political history. No self respecting Irishman would of course

serve less-than-one-half-of-one-per-cent.-beer, and no

The blunt Croker once blurted, "We don't have theories at Tammany Hall". He might also have said, we don't have politics there. Tammany as the business partner of the Democratic party, attends strictly to business. Political formulae it leaves to pioned the cause of the masses, when that cause has reached the practical stage. It has consistently fought encroachments on city government, whether that encroachment was dictated by rival democratic organizations, turned reform, or its natural enemy, the modern republican party, which came into being in the late fifties. It has fought foes within its ranks in the sole interest of party regularity and organization. If these could be advanced by surrender, surrender was made and the enemy cause became its own. The crime of individual sentiment

or opinion is the one crime it will not tolerate. Next to corruption, Tammany's Civil War record is most freely criticized. It was confusing to say the least. Toward slavery itself it had no sentiment either way, but it supported the democratic party in opposing abolition. Its Mayor, the same Wood, went so far as to propose secession of New York from the Union. But that was too fantastic for the practical Tammany. It defeated Lincoln in New York in 1860, but when war came it prudently issued a proclamation of lovalty and had a banner hung outside the wigwam inscribed with Andrew Jackson's "The Union must and shall be preserved". It even sent a regiment to the front. But its support was not convincing. The war was not popular in New York.
(Continued on Page 9)





COLOR - COLOR - COLOR

Your Monarch-Knit bathing suit will be becoming not only to you but to the beach where you sun-bathe and swim. The clear, bright colors of Monarch-Knit suits . . . tropical greens and reds and brilliant blues and yellows ... add a note of gaiety wherever they appear, and form a striking contrast to sun-tanned skins. Incidentally, their smart, modern cut insures your acquiring as much suntanned skin as modesty permits, and gives perfect swimming freedom as well.

Monarch-Knit bathing suits come in onepiece, cut-out styles for serious swimmers; in smart two-piece belted models and in a variety of colors, plain or patterned, to suit

Do Your Swimming and Sun-Bathing This Summer in a Monarch

MONARCH~KNIT

Bathing Suits

A Wealth of Experience

During a long and honourable history Trust Companies throughout the land have acted in almost every conceiv-able capacity of trust.

Correspondence Invited.

THE

TORONTO CALGARY BRANTFORD J. J. WARREN President

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

By E. C. BUCHANAN

Economic Medicine

AS THE session progresses, the disabilities of the farmer, as interpreted to the House of Commons by members who seem to think that parliament can set the economic situation right by some magic means, becomes more distressing. In moving the Pro-gressive Party's budget subamendment in substitution for the Liberal amendment, Mr. Spencer of Battle River told of price levels for agricultural products which are most discouraging. Prevailing wheat prices are said to be the lowest in 133 years, those of live stock correspond, while poultry and dairy products bring virtually no return. Mr. Spencer told of farmers selling butter for twelve cents and eggs for five cents a dozen. One man received a gross of \$1.44 for thirty dozen eggs and after paying the express had thirty-nine cents net. To farmer members the tariff increases on certain agricultural products and the five cents a bushel freight subvention on export wheat do not seem to offer much relief. But the remedies they reach for in the realm of economic theories are no more acceptable to others. Their present cure is inflation. They propose, in their budget sub-amendment, the suspension of the redemption of dominion notes in gold, seeing in this a means of raising commodity prices, increasing employment, reducing debt and taxation, expanding trade. One wonders some times how far Messrs. Spencer, Coote et al would go with the application of their proposals were they the government. As it is they take full advantage of their irresponsible position in parliament. Thus, they submit in their subamendment that private and public indebtedness has reached a point where repayment would appear to be almost hopeless. Were their utterances taken seriously, such a suggestion would not make easier the path of the Minister of Finance, reflecting, as it does, on the credit of the country. Fortunately, it was an-swered in advance by the people who banked to the extent of nearly three quarters of a billion dollars on Canada's ability to pay.

Wheat Marketing

 \mathbf{T}^{HE} proposed freight subvention on export wheat has not been well received by the representatives of those it is meant to help. Opposition farmer members say the farmers will not get the benefit. Others see it taken off the price received in the overseas market. Then complaint is made in the name of domestic consumers. Canadian millers are said to regard it as a discrimination against their industry. British Columbia poultry farmers have a grievance, if their representatives are to be believed. They are said, as it is, to be thinking of importing wheat from Australia, figuring that they can get it on their farms cheaper than Alberta wheat, owing to the domestic freight rates on the latter. In the railway committee members are seeking a way to prevent the application of the subvention to wheat shipped by the cheaper American channels. Quoted rates from the head of the lakes to Buffalo have been as low as one and a half cents a bushel this season as against nine cents at the opening of navigation and six cents subsequently from Fort William to Mont-real by water. The barge rate by the Erie Canal real by water. The barge rate by the Erie Canal from Buffalo to New York is as low as three and a half cents. But, as Sir Henry Thornton points out, in dealing with this serious competition, consideration has to be given the considerable traffic in American wheat through Montreal. The government is trying to find a way to apply the proposed subvention so that it will do the most good.

Meantime, western demand for a national wheat board continues. Up to the present the attitude of the government has been unfavorable and there is as yet no indication of a backdown, but westerners are hopeful. An attempt is being made to bring on a conference at which the situation could be considered by the federal government, the western provincial governments, the pool and the independent trade. It is understood a tentative decision has been reached for the holding of such a conference toward the end of the present month.

The Railway Squall

National system were not altogether spontaneous. This suspicion will not have been weakened by recent speeches in the Commons and Senate. In one case there was frank avowal of opposition to public ownership and of antagonism toward the Canadian National. In another there was the appearance of an inspired and well organized effort to disparage the public-ownership enterprise to the advantage of private-ownership. Altogether, those who believed that advantage was being taken of the prevailing depression and its effect on the railways as cover for a campaign against the Canadian National have had no reason in recent developments to change their mind. One speech delivered in the Senate might have passed for a brief prepared by the experts of interests concerned with making out a case for private ownership.

But the Canadian National and its friends need not be too apprehensive. It is only a squall they are experiencing, not a serious storm. Antagonism toward the system is pretty well restricted and except in quarters that are not very potent is not overly The system must be prepared for more careful check on its expenditures than it has experienced hitherto; it will have to make a more serious attempt to cut its coat to the measure of the available cloth and try to improve its financial position. But this the management understands and appreciates. In certain quarters Mr. Bennett's course in directing attention to the Canadian National financial situation in his budget speech was interpreted as an admission of unfriendliness, as inviting assault upon the Canadian National. An examination of his speech would not bear out that interpretation, and that it was not so intended has since been made emphatically clear. Speaking in the name of the government, Mr. Rhodes, Minister of Fisheries, has disassociated the administration from the attack on the Canadian National made by Mr. Hackett, Conserva-



LT.-COL. J. A. HOPE, D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C. Commandant of the Team which represents Canada at the Empire Rifle Matches at Bisley, England, this year. Col.
Hope resides at Perth, Ont.
—C.P.R. Photo.

tive member for Stanstead, Quebec, and virtually repudiated it. He unequivocally committed the government to support of public-ownership and opera-tion of the Canadian National, the adherence to the assurance given the country by Mr. Bennett when he opened the federal election campaign in Winnipeg a year ago this month.

In the select standing committee on Canadian National affairs, the great majority of members are clearly guided by a healthy concern for the national interest rather than by enmity toward the National Railway. They are discussing matters frankly with Sir Henry Thornton, seeking information that may be helpful, canvassing the possibilities of economy.

On the whole, it looks as if the session would end with the Canadian National undamaged in any way and perhaps assisted by having it impressed upon it that the government and parliament are taking seriously their responsibility in relation to it.

Empire Trade

THE adjourned Empire economic conference is not ■ to be held this year, if ever. At the request of Australia and New Zealand it has been postponed until next year at the earliest, the political situation in those countries making it impossible for their governments to be represented here this fall. It is perhaps better so. Nothing has developed since last fall to improve the prospects of accomplishment in the way of an Empire trade agreement. And the failure of a conference here this year could only have done serious damage to the movement to that end. Only when the fiscal policies of the government of Great Britain and the governments of the dominions are less in conflict can there be much hope of success from a conference. But in the meantime progress is being made. A new trade agreement between Canada and Australia has been signed and awaits submission to the parliaments here and at Canberra. It is designed particularly to bring about the exchange of Australian fruits and wines for Canadian lumber, paper, canned fish, automobiles and some other manufactured commodities. New and substantial preferences on the Australian pro-The Kailway Squail

In QUARTERS concerned for the Canadian National Railways there has been a suspicion for some time that enemies of public ownership were active and that manifestations unfavorable to the Australian products, coupled with the budget revisions in the general tariff, are calculated to transfer to Australian much of the Canadian market for citrus fruits and a variety of dried and canned fruits now supplied largely by the United States, while certain Australian wines will be encouraged to replace Functional Control of the Canadian products. tralian wines will be encouraged to replace European wines. Australian butter will be given a preference, the Australian government agreeing to control exports against the prejudice of Canadian dairy interests. In the preferences to be granted by Australia British Columbia industries will benefit particularly and also the Ontario automobile indus-

> The government here is hopeful also of shortly restoring amicable trade relations with New Zealand, which were damaged by the retaliatory action of the latter country in withdrawing the benefits of its British preference tariffs from Canadian goods. Approach has been made to the opening of negotiations for a trade agreement and this effort will be pushed when the session is over.

To Complete the Cabinet

The Prime Minister doubtless intends to unburden himself of the portfolio of Finance after the session is over, and if he does not go outside the parliamentary party for a minister some cabinet shuffling may be involved. A not unlikely move, one fancies, is the promotion of Mr. Rhodes from the portfolio of Fisheries to that of Finance. In his speech on the budget last week, he amply confirmed his status as an outstanding member of the ministry. Other than Mr. Stevens, there is perhaps no other member of the government so well fitted for the ranking position, and it would considerably disturb the efforts in which the government is engaged to remove Mr. Stevens from the Department of Trade and Commerce, where he has been doing yeoman service. With Mr. Rhodes' undoubted talents and unsurpassed parliamentary ability available, there would seem to be no occasion for the Prime Minister to look outside for a Finance Minister. The promo"I'll go to Work for You, Mother"



 $B^{\rm RAVE}$ words, bravely spoken. Boyish shoulders, braced to lift burden of responsibility beyond their strength.

It is a tragedy so common as to create but little comment . . . children starting out to fight life's battles, unequipped.

Have you thought of the story behind the little figure that urges you to buy a paper . . . that begs the chance to run an errand, for a few sorely-needed coppers? Have you imagined the plans that may have been made for his education—the hopes, held in happier days, for his future?

And have you considered what would be the fate of your boy . . . your girl . . . should you be taken away? For the burden you drop must be carried on . . . on the frail shoulders of your children.

Or on the broad, sustaining back of Life Insurance.

Make your decision today . . . and protect, with adequate Life Insurance, the future you would wish for those you love. Any Life Insurance representative will be pleased to discuss the details with you.



Life Insurance Service

One of a series of messages sponsored by Canadian and

NORTH am erica



Low premiums and liberal dividend returns combine life assurance protection and profitable savings. At age 25 for \$213 annually you can create an immediate estate of \$10,000 and an income for your later years.

A MUTUAL COMPANY All Profits Paid to Policyholders

tion would leave a vacancy to be filled, and no diffi- thority for the creation of the post of comptrolly culty would be experienced in filling it by another of the treasury, the responsibilities of which will

Pursuant to his proposal in the Speech from the Throne to provide by legislation for better control of the national finances. Mr. Bennett is sourced in England and nominally under Imperial control of the national finances, Mr. Bennett is securing au- and converting it into a Royal Canadian Mint.

1931

SATURDAY NIGHT

HECTOR CHARLESWORTH, Editor Mark S. Hodgeman, Advertising Mgr. Subscriptions to points in Canada and Newfoundland \$4.00 per annum.
Great Britain, British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates \$5.00 per annum.
United States and United States Possessions \$6.00 per annum.
All other countries \$10.00 per annum.
Single copies 10 cts.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED CORNER OF RICHMOND AND SHEPPARD STREETS, TORONTO 2, CANADA







SWEET and flavor and chewyness. Calmer nerves— better digestion— fresher mouth— whiter teeth. The best chewing gum that conscientious men and marchines in daylight factories can produce.

THERE'S "SOMETHING" ABOUT IT YOU'LL LIKE



HOMEWOOD SANITARIUM GUELPH, ONTARIO



Are hidden poisons ruining your looks? Unless your system is regularly freed of poisonous waste, your appearance suffers. Ensure complete inner cleanliness with Eno. Take

ENO'S FRUIT SALT first thing every morning



ch will be over the oyal Mint







LEADERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY IN DEBT DISCUSSION Left to right: Dr. Heinrich Bruening, Chancellor of Germany, Prime Minister MacDonald, Foreign Minister Curtius of Germany, and Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Minister, who met recently at Chequers, Scotland, the home of Prime Minister MacDonald, to discuss the international debt question.

THE PASSING SHOW

By HAL FRANK

is his profit.

Tell me that my love is gone And for evermore-Tell me that will never dawn Summer as of yore.

Pain I have never known Lies in their sum, Violin and saxophone Muted horn and drum.

Pain I could hardly bear In the slow dance, Were it not for blonde hair And a soft glance!

Golf and the census-enumerators make liars of us

It is significant in some way or other that the only way the American government could check the criminal career of Capone was to arrest him for not paying a tax on income derived from a business that is illegal in the United States.

Wasn't it Shakespeare who might have said: 'To-morrow and to-morrow and to-morrow Creeps on this petty peace from day to day. . . . "?

Author!

The customs of Hollywood are wholly unique. Last week it came to light that the English novelist, P. C. Wodehouse, had been paid \$104,000 for doing nothing else than sitting at a desk for a year and twiddling his thumbs. Occasionally someone might ask him for a cigaret, or even the time of the day. But nobody ever thought to ask him to write the plot for a scenario. Other prominent writers have come forward with much the same story. They are not particularly complaining (not at the rate of \$104,000 per year) but they do confess to a natural curiosity

about the meaning of it all. The astonishing thing to us is not that they pay distinguished authors to go in a corner and play dead (perhaps on the same supposed principle that oil companies buy up substitutes that might put them out of business) but that they continue to pay a large number of film stars for not doing the same thing.

Some have suggested the adoption of the silver standard as a means of solving the world's economic ills, but nobody seems to have thought of the golden

alcohol for auto paint. Now if he can only harness the energy of grape-fruit. * * * *

If there is a purpose in evolution, how can they explain golf?

For Women Must Work

A magazine writer draws upon the precedents of is hell-bent for a feminine civilization when women taxes.

There is no god but Mammon, and 100 per cent. his profit.

Jazz

Violin and saxophone,
Horn and beating drum
Tell me I am all alone
And the worst to come.

Will become the driving force in public affairs and men will stay at home to mind the incubator. This is by no means as unnatural as it sounds. On the contrary it is the proper state of affairs. Woman by nature is industrious, acquisitive, man an idler and a play-fellow. The one is a realist, interested only in the particular. The other a romanticist, with a congenital fondness for generalities. Man would rather philosophize about the universe than lay in the next winter's coal. Woman cannot understand this.

winter's coal. Woman cannot understand this.

Hence the world's unhappiness—man and woman each trying to do things for which they are biologically unsuited. Man has made a hash of civilization because what started out as a game has become a business. And he has neither head nor heart for business. Man would rather talk or fight than work. And be-



LINDBERGHS PREPARE FOR FLIGHT

Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh visited the Glenn H. Curtiss Airport at North Beach, L.I., recently, to inspect their pontoon-equipped Lockheed Sirius low-wing monoplane in which they plan a flight over the Pacific to Japan and other points in the very near future. They also made their first flight since the plane has been equipped with the pontoons and seemed to be well pleased with its performance.

—Wide World Photo.

cause he has to work, he has no time for talk. And even fighting has become unpalatable because it is no

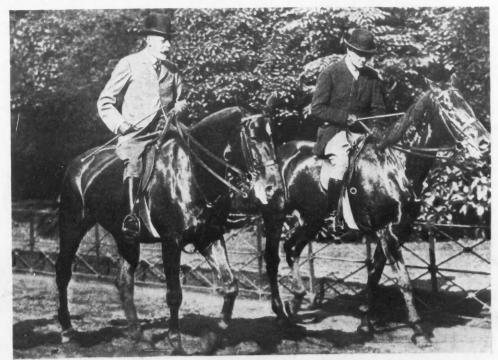
longer a game but a business.

That woman is made for work and man for ease and idleness is evidenced in the effect of leisure upon both sexes. Give man leisure, and conversation, liter-Henry Ford is growing canteloupes as a source of she becomes restless, neurotic, goes to seed. She is absolutely unhappy with nothing to do. But man

thrives upon it. The ladies cannot take over the world too soon.

Poison gas will put an end to the next war, says a military strategist. And if we know our politicians, it will also be the thing that'll start it.

Scientists may some day abolish death, but it is history to authorize his declaration that the world doubtful if they'll ever be able to do anything about



OUT FOR HIS MORNING CANTER A recent photo of King George made as he started out for his morning canter on the bridle path.

The Fine Art Society (Canada) Ltd.

SELECTED EARLY ENGLISH FURNITURE WATERCOLOURS PAINTINGS ETCHINGS BY MODERN MASTERS

VISITORS WELCOME

66 GRENVILLE STREET

TORONTO

Expressive Clothes

THE EASY LINES of this Summer - weight single-breasted suit impress you because they express the individuality of the wearer. To men who appreciate the

value of expressive clothes in business and in social life we offer a personal tailoring service that is unique in Toronto.



24 Adelaide Street West Toronto





These famous Shoes are sold by leading dealers in most Cities throughout Canada and United States. W. G. DOWNING, North American Representative, 159
Bay St., Toronto; Bower Building, Vancouver, B.C.;
424 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEWEST THRILL OCEAN TRIP

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL

Including Meals and Berth on Steamship JULY 21

Montreal to New York and Return to Quebec JULY 30

Quebec to New York and Return to Quebec **AUGUST 8**

Quebec to New York and Return to Montreal ONE DAY AND EVENING IN NEW YORK Typical Perfection of Canadian Pacific Cuisine and Service

Full information from your Local Agent or J. BLACK MACKAY, General Agent Canadian Pacific Building, Toronto.

CANADIAN PACIFIC WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

Cuticura SOOTHES

Shaving Note how readily it

factorily it softens the beard, how the delicately medicated

SMOOTHS properties of Cutieura soothe the skin while you are shaving and how smooth, refreshed and invigorated your face feels afterwards.

At your dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of 35c. Address: J. T. Wait Company, Ltd., Montreal

Cream

Mona Bates

Will do a limited amount of teaching during the summer

Studio: 519 JARVIS STREET Interview by Appointment Victor Records and Duo-Art Records Steinway Pian

Branksome Ball Residential and Day School

for Girls Autumn Term Begins Resident Pupils—Sept. 9th, 1931 Day Pupils—Sept. 10th, 1931

For Prospectus Apply to the Principal
MISS EDITH M. READ, M.A.
10 Elm Ave., Rosedale, Toronto

)ntario **Ladics**

Trafalgar Castle, Whitby, Ontario Combines advantages of city and country school. Near Toronto. Splendid Castle buildings. Spacious grounds. One hundred acre estate. Physical education emphasized, Swimming, Riding, etc. Public School to Honor Matriculation, Music, Art. Household Science, Public Speaking, Commercial Courses, Bible.

Calendar on request School re-opens September 15th
REV. C. R. CARSCALLEN, M.A., D.I.
PRINCIPAL
Established 1874

VANDERBILT

Park Avenue at Thirty-fourth Street New York

The VANDERBILT Rotel is no more expensive than any other first-class hotel in New York.

Room and bath ... \$422





Join the happy throng who cross by the Regal Duchesses, or popular lower-cost cabin liners of the Can-adian Pacific Atlantic Fleet . . . several sailings weekly from Montreal and Quebec.

World famous cuisine, service and appointments have made Canadian Pacific ships the choice of experi-enced travellers to and from Europe . . ;

Full information from your local agent or

J. BLACK MACKAY,

General Agent Canadian Pacific Building, Toront "Always Carry Canadian Pacific Tra-vellers' Cheques Good the World Over."



THE FILM PARADE

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

FRIEND describes having A seen Adolphe Menjou dining, a year or two ago, at the Cupola in Paris. He noticed first an enormous crowd milling about the sidewalk in front of the cafe. So he went over, joined the crowd, fought his way to the centre—he is a determined investigator-and there discovered Mr. Menjou at a little table drinking coffee and smoking a cigarette; with his perfect clothes, his drooping panama hat, his wise, composed, very French face, his boutonniere, all his elegance and nonchalance complete. "A dead ringer for himself on the screen," my friend said.

A five foot aisle separated the tables, and along this aisle the crowd passed, elbowing, gesticulating, or actually standing still to stare over the table in oblivious astonishment. And all the time Mr. Menjou sat sipping and smoking, as unmoved as though he were his own photograph. All it needed for the completeness of the picture was for some passionate creature to throw herself on his neck and be ever so smilingly, ever so tenderly and finally detached. Le vrai

A great deal was said recently in praise of the genius who cast pipes burst, people were plunged

was a director who dared to break

the mould into which every actor is cast by his first screen success;

and here was a different Menjou

ever appeared before.

from any version of him that had

No doubt it represented a con-

siderable trick of thinking to see Menjou in the part of Walter Burns. At the same time, I could not feel that the original Mould

was broken in the experiment, or even cracked. All the slickness and persuasiveness and untroubled

satisfaction that we recognize as Menjou were there unaltered in the new setting. It was the Menjou of "The Woman of Paris", the Menjou who sipped his coffee at the Cupola to the astonishment of Paris, the Menjou undoubtedly of

his own infrequent privacy. director might just as well set out

behavior.

ally witty.

to change the shape of his nose as

to alter the pattern of his screen

In "Men Call it Love" we have the familiar Menjou back once

more in the customary role, very smooth and debonair in the midst

of a group of staccato wives and

rather legato husbands. The play

is amusing and light and occasion-

"Laughing Gravy"

SOME years ago before Charlie

greatness and disappeared to brood

Chaplin discovered his own

"DADDY LONG LEGS"

With Janet Gaynor and the children. Continuing attraction at the Tivoli,

Toronto.

"THE BLACK CAMEL

Dorothy Revier walks a mile. The current attraction at the Imperial, Toronto.

picture.



FILM LABOURS O'ER Bobby Jones greeted upon his arrival back in Atlanta from Hollywood, where he completed his series of movie "shorts" on "How I Play Golf," by his two youngsters, Clara Malone Jones and Bobby Jones III.

masterpieces among his California down crumbling chimneys, and it hills, he used to produce pictures that had the air of having been fun. It shouldn't be very long now invented in a rush of exuberance, on the lot. Things happened in that they are artists and that all those early pictures. Pies flew, this hilarious falling out of second

till someone points out to them story windows in their nighties is a way of concealing—or revealing
—a quiet inward desolation. Fortunately they don't suspect it yet, and to themselves they appear just two happy lads sitting right on top of the thoroughly cockeyed world.

One doesn't know which to admire most, the disastrous innocence of Mr. Laurel or the impressive rages, colossally controlled, of Mr. Hardy. But there is a moment when at the peak of his indignation and despair Mr. Hardy faces the camera, his eyes quietly blazing between two immense mounds of cheek—however, perhaps it is not to suggest that at that instant he is a Truly Great Performer. He will find it out soon enough for himself.

It would be interesting to see a film based on Laurel and Hardy's mutual discovery that they are great artists. It would be very funny and it might have a deterrent effect on them in later Menjou for the part of Walter Burns, the hard-boiled city-editor wash, and the policemen ran them-of the Front Page. Here at last selves off their legs. If there was years when they make the discovery in real earnest.



NOTHING has been left to chance in "Shipmates". Every possible appeal has been Laurel and Hardy appear at the used to make it a soundly popular



"UP POPS THE DEVIL" With Lilyan Tashman, Carol Lombard, Norman Foster, Skeets Gallagher, Joyce Compton. Current attraction at the Uptown, Toronto.

of hilarity that produces irresistible comedies, such as those early Chaplin pictures. The pair fall off roofs, bricks are dropped on their heads, they tumble into casks of ice-water, they scramble up and

a touch even then of the now

familiar Chaplin world-loneliness it served simply to point the liveli-

ness and fancy of the rest of the

present time to be just at the peak picture. It presents youth, romance, pretty girls in pretty clothes, fire and heroism. Annapolis, and notably Robert Montgomery, whose natural impudence and engagingness haven't so far been exaggerated to the point where sensitive male onlookers blush quietly for their sex in the dark. It is a picture that almost anyone should find reasonably entertaining.

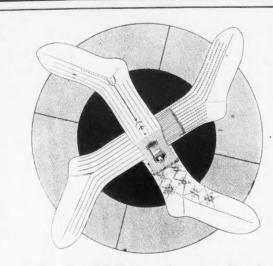
Short Stuff

A FRICA speaks this week almost to the point of loquacity. In one theatre we have Wynat D. Hubbard the explorer taking his wife and family into the jungle where they witness, among other things, a really notable battle between a lion and a hyena; while in a second we have another camera-carrying enthusiast adventuring among the head-hunting tribes and getting into difficulties which might have been serious if the native actors had been a little more spontaneously fero-

CLASES
Crchestra, Ensemble and Choral Classes: Choir Training for Organists; Sight Singing and Ear Training; also many other classes open to students of the Conservatory.

Well-Equipped Residence for Young Women Students
Year book and Syllabus mailed on request.

Address: University Avenue and College Street, Toronto 2



Men's White Sport Socks

Whatever you need you'll see it at Simpson's — both domestic and English makes, in complete varieties. For example:

Full fashioned, fine rib, white merino wool, English. \$1.25.

Penmans white cashmere (plain knit), two-ply double sole, with three-ply heel and toe. $75c_{\rm c}$

Wolsey (white plain knit) $\,$ made of fine English yarns (pure wool, unshrinkable). $\,$ \$1.

Famous I. & R. Morley, full fashioned, lightweight wool (white with colored overcheck designs). \$2.

All-wool (Aertex) ventilated English hose, full fash-ioned and made of high-grade white yarns. \$1.50. Squirrel Brand white botany wool, fine rib, with various colored clox. \$1.25.

Street Floor, Store for Men

ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY



St. Andrew's College AURORA, ONT. House Plan School for Boys Upper School and Lower School

New Buildings, Chapel, Academic Building, Upper School Residences and separate Lower School Unit. 13 Masters in Residence. Enrollment limited to 200 Boys. A large gymnasium, beautiful swimming pool under glass. The School grounds, with Athletic and Sports Reids, comprise 219 acres, 20 miles from Toronto, situated at an elevation 700 feet higher than the city. Full encouragement given to physical improvement and development of personality, and high standard of scholarship maintained. Prepares for the Universities, Royal Military College and Business.

AUTUMN TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 10, 1931 Write for Handsomely Illustrated Calendar Describing the College REV. D. BRUCE MACDONALD, M.A., LL.D., HEADMASTER





TR

Amend America Cup Rules!

British Entrants to Yachting Classic Hopelessly Handicapped by Conditions Added to the Original Deed of Gift

BY AEMILIUS JARVIS

of wide circulation from the pen the internationally famous achtsman, Mr. Aemilius Jarvis, of Foronto, a former Commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, and a very close personal friend of Sir Thomas Lipton. Mr. Jarvis

In the minds of most Canadians the systematic winning of America's Cup by the defenders (the New York Yacht Club) is accepted as evidence that the United States yachtsmen are superior to all other countries as yacht designers, builders and sailors. Let us examine into this feature, because I know that it has grown to be almost an accepted fact; indeed, in the United States it is an accepted fact. To properly weigh the pros and cons of the contests for America's Cup, we must first examine the conditions governing the original race, and a little history of the cup will aid in this:

In 1851 when the yacht "Amerwon this cup, in England, it was not a race requiring any special building conditions or measurements; it was an open regatta round the Isle of Wight, open to all yachts over thirty tons (if my memory is correct), for a cup given by the Royal Yacht Squadron. Probably the reason why she won so easily was that she was a new and modern yacht, built under no restrictions and with no pre-knowledge of her dimensions required by her opponents. She met, in an open regatta, a fleet of yachts of all rigs: cutters, schooners and even square riggers-of all ages, of all sizes-ranging from forty-seven to three hundred and ninety-two tons. She was one hundred and seventy tons. No yacht was specially built to meet her. The contest, therefore, was between a new ship built under no restrictions, competing against older ships of all sizes, rigs and ages; with the result that she, a yacht embodying the most modern deas of those days, won easily.

It has often been said, in argument—"Why should it be held that present conditions are unfair to the challenger? The 'America' neither asked nor received any favors and won the cup in open contest. She nor her contestants were bound in any way to conform to any particular rules of measure-ment." If this argument is used If this argument is used, then it is equally valid to say: "If the 'America' won without being restricted, why should the challenger today not be allowed the same privileges and race against a presentative of the New York Yacht Club (over a certain ton-mage) without their having any pre-knowledge of her rig or dimenins?" If this were allowed, then e would be competing on the me terms as the "America" competed and won.

Some years after the "America" 1857, her owners presented the to the New York Yacht Club international competition unthe following general condi-"Any organized yacht club any foreign country shall always be entitled, through any one more of its members, to claim right of sailing a match for this cup with any yacht or other vessel of not less than thirty or more than three hundred tons, measured by the custom-house rule of the country to which the vessel belongs. The parties desiring to sail for the cup may make any match with the yacht club in possession of the same that can be determined upon by mutual consent; but, in case of disagreement as to terms, the match shall be sailed over the usual course for the

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Examinations June 6 to June 18th Phone EL. 4709
Ontario Local Examination Centre
S YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA
Emily Taylor—Contraito, Sec'y.

His Finest Romance Since

NOW PLAYING-

THE April issue of the "Bridle annual regatta of the yacht club in challenger being successful. If the and Golfer" contained an possession of the cup, and subject article on the America Cup worthy to its rules and sailing regulations the challenging party being bound to give six months' notice in writing, fixing the day they wish to start. This notice to embrace the length, custom-house measurement, rig and name of the

> Here you see a time notice: rig, size and name is required. So, from this period on, defenders side must be re-rigged and tuned have this advantage, which was, later on, still further strengthened. Some considerable time later (in 1887) the New York Yacht Club went through the form of returning the cup to the surviving donor, asking him to return it under a new deed which they themselves had prepared, and a board of trustees or Committee was formed to deal with the cup business. One of them was a famous lawyer, both in Europe and on this side chiefly instrumental in drawing and they are as successful as men the deed and I am credibly informed that he made the statement that little more so. They send yachts he considered it his duty, as a lawyer, acting on behalf of the New York Yacht Club, to make the conditions as safe as possible for his clients. He certainly did so. No other cup in the world is so safely and securely tied up for those who hold it! The new deed of gift provided that the challenge must be made ten months prior to the date of the contest, at which time all the principal dimensions, such as length, length on loadwater-line, extreme beam, beam on the load-water-line, depth and tonnage must be stated and no substantial change is permitted in any of these. In short—the cards were to be dealt out to the defenders faces up. In this is to be found the secret of their success. With these dimensions in the hands of the defending club ten months before the race, they can be given out to as many designers as possible and each asked to design a defender on what he thinks will be successful over the challenging yacht built on these fixed dimensions. The result has always been that never fewer than two and often several trial yachts have been built to meet the challenger and a series of the most instructive and valuable trial races held to develop speed and to correct weaknesses and defects, and the best

yacht named before the start. Let us draw a parallel in another line of sport: Suppose a hockey team, engaged in a cup contest, was required to draw its players from ten named persons at the beginning of the season and must go through the season selecting their six players from these ten: What chance would they have against clubs with an unlimited number of unnamed players from whom to select their team? Or if a polo team, entered for a cup contest, had to confine its selection from a string of, say, ten named ponies; what chance would they have against teams choosing their urned to this side, to be exact, ponies from an unlimited number? And so on-one might go down almost every line of sport.

> All respect is due to the wonder ful skill exhibited by those entrust- chairman; theme, "The Canadian ed to defending the America's Cup. They have been men of wide business experience as well as skilled yachtsmen and sailors. They have taken the contest in the most earnest manner and have left no stone unturned to insure their winning, under the conditions. Nothing but praise can be bestowed upon them for the extremely serious and scientific manner in which they have conducted the defense. But the conditions encourage the defense to be a national effort whilst limiting the challenge to a single effort. In fact, the defense has always been a national matter: the challenge by one person.

I venture to say that the cup will be successfully defended until the New York Yacht Club so amends the conditions (which they have the power to do, under the mutual agreement clause), permit-

ting the challenger to be named on the same day as the defender no pre-knowledge of her dimensions required other than that she will measure, under the New York Yacht Club's own rules, into a class of the New York Yacht Club, the class to be agreed upon ten months before, and each selecting the most successful out of a fleet, for their candidate. Unless these conditions are permitted, there is small chance of a conditions are not alike for both sides (and they are not today) they are not fair or sportsmanlike

Even then the advantage would be largely on the defender's side, with their knowledge of local wat ers and local conditions; the chal-lenger having the rigorous crossing of the Atlantic, which a yacht has to do under cruising rig, and at the present time on reaching this up again. It is not easy to bring a yacht back to the same trim and condition without keen competition up to the last minute. These are disadvantages enough for the challenger.

There are many good yachtsmen in England who have both the means and skill to build a yacht to contest for America's Cup. They compete in international racing other countries-probably a over to compete in the six-meter and other classes on this side and are found in all the other countries competing in yacht races. enter the Fastnet races, the Spanish races, and races in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France and Italy; have sent entries to compete in the New York-Bermuda race, and have been most successful when compared with other nations. None of these men, however, would consider entering America's Cup race, for the simple reason that they know the cards are stacked against them. It is only a sportsman like Sir Thomas Lipton, with his extraordinary perseverance and almost quixotic character, who would continue to challenge for America's Cup.

Authors Meet

THE National Convention of the Canadian Authors' Association meets in Toronto June 22-26. Events scheduled are: Monday, 8 P.M.—Art Gallery Reception, President Donald G. French, chairman, addresses by R. Eaton, president Art Gallery, E. Wyly Grier, president Royal Canadian Academy, National President, Dr. W. D. Lighthall-music compositions by Dr. Albert Ham, rendered by his pupils. Guests will include Ontario Society of Artists and Council of the Art Gallery. Special showing of work by Canadian Artists.

Tuesday, June 23, 7 P. M.-Dinner Hart House, tendered by the Honorable, the Prime Minister, and the Government of Ontario. Dr. E. A. Hardy, past president, chairman; theme, "The Place of Literature in the Nations' Life"; Speakers: Hon, George S. Henry, B. A., LL.D., Prof. Alfred DeLury, M.A., LL.D., Prof. V. B. Rhoden-izer, Ph.D. Acadia University. Music by Mrs. Dorothy Allan Park.

Wednesday, June 24, 7 P. M.— Dinner at King Edward Hotel, tendered by His Worship, Mayor W. J. Stewart and the City Coun-J. M. Elson, past presiden Authors' Association; Speakers: Mayor Stewart, Robert Watson, Winnipeg. Music by Mrs. Myrtle Hare Brown.

Thursday, June 25, 7 P. M.-Annual Dinner, in Royal York Hotel under direction of National Executive. Dr. W. D. Lighthall, chairman. Music by Boris Hambourg, the Hambourg Trio and the Crusaders of the C. P. Railway.



HENRY LEE NERLICH Prominent young Toronto business man and son of Mr. Henry Nerlich, whose sudden and early death is widely regretted.

DODGE BETTER THAN EVER



You always hear good things of Dodge cars, and owners of the new Six and Eight are the most enthu-

siastic of all. They praise their cars not alone for their fine new beauty . . . or their flashing modern performance . . . but for that combination of quality which makes every mile of driving an unalloyed pleasure. The idea behind every Dodge feature is all-around excellence. Naturally enough, the result is truly great value.

NEW SIX \$1060 to \$1095 NEW EIGHT . . . \$1410 to \$1455

STANDARD SIX AND EIGHT MODELS ARE AVAILABLE AT PRICES SENSATIONALLY LOW.

All prices f. o. b. Windsor, Ontario, including standard factory equip (freight and taxes extra). Six Wire Wheels at Slight Extra Cost.

Dodge Trucks . . Every Type — Standard or Heavy Duty (11/2-Ton Standard Chassis Only \$745)

> DODGE BROTHERS (CANADA) LIMITED WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Che FAVORED CRAFT



THE COMET "45"-A 26-foot de luxe craft. Carries ten passengers.



THE MOHAWK "37"-A real 23-foot racing craft. Nine passengers. ing speed of thirty-seven miles per hour. Price \$3,200*.



THE ENSIGN "33"-A beautifully constructed 181/2 footer. Thirty-three miles ur. Accommodates six passengers. Priced at \$1 995*



THE SUNFLASH "25" — This smart, 17 - foot speedboat accommodates five Twenty-five miles per hour. Price \$1,495°,

GREAVETTE BOATS

those who choose the finest

DISCRIMINATING buyers — those who unerringly single out the finest -are awarding highest favor to the new Greavette Boats. Men and women of all tastes and incomes are choosing these Canadian-built Runabouts because they recognize in them a smarter beauty . . a more luxurious degree of comfort and seaworthiness . . . a value far in excess of the prices asked

Seasoned amateurs - and those who are enjoying for the first time the great thrill of powerboating-are discovering that Greavette Boats offer them more satisfaction and a happier pride of ownership. And for much less money!

When you choose your boat remember, too, that you can obtain immediate delivery of any one of Greavette's four fine models-with the added convenience of a factory-sponsored deferred payment plan if desired. Please mail the coupon. Learn more about these new Runabouts that are becoming more and more the favored craft of those who choose the



Canadian-built Boats for Canadian Waters

GREAVETTE BOATS, LIMITED, Gravenhurst, Ontario. Please send me Greavette Boats Catalogue

(Check item or items you wish.)

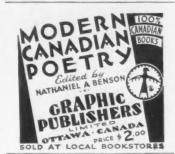
HELEN CHANDLER—JEAN HERSHOLT

"Daybreak"-

GOING AWAY!

OUT OF TOWN LIBRARY ask for particulars

TYRRELL'S



"The Crossroads

of a Nation" THE logical meeting place of those who appreciate the superlative in foods . . . elehelps relieve you of travel detail. Rates begin at \$4 per day. Permanent Suites at Special Discounts.

HOTEL, CHICAGO Revolution".

YELLOW **FINGERS** that DISGRACE



PROVE THIS FOR YOURSELF!

Smoke the next three packages of cigarettes with a TOBACCO YELLO* HOLDER. Then open the Holder and let your own eyes see the "dark brown" evidence—the sticky yellow stain on the attachment instead of on your lips, fingers and teeth. Your TOBACCO YELLO HOLDER is guaranteed to show you!

Or your money will be refunded

No other holder is like it!

A great University, after complete scientific tests, that the Tobacco Yello Holder stops 66.5% of Y. stain. No other Holder can achieve this. The pleu of smoking is doubled and you can smoke more. ctors are using the Tobacca Yello Holder

All Cigar, Drug and De-partment Stores sell Tobacco Yello Holders in Briar and a pariety of distinctive colours.

THE CIVIC COMPANY (Canada) LTD. 440 McGill Street, Montreal, Canada *Trade-Mark Registered in Canada

THE BOOKSHELF

Hazlitt's Napoleon

The Complete Works of William Hazlitt", edited by P. P. Howe. Vols. xiii, xiv, and xv. London, J. M. Dent and Sons. In twentyone vols. \$100.00 the set.

By R. K. GORDON

TOO will write a Life of Napol leon," said Hazlitt in 1825, on hearing that Scott was engaged on the subject. Scott was paid £18,-000, Hazlitt less than £400, and his book has not been reprinted in England since 1852. It is, of course a book for admirers of Hazlitt rather than for students of Napoleon. From the defiant preface, suppressed by Hazlitt's timid publishers and now for the first time restored to its proper place, to the last scornful reference to Sir Hudson Lowe, the tone is frankly partisan. In these volumes Hazlitt declares and defends his own political faith, as he had done more briefly in his essays, and it is in these personal passages that the real nerve and sinew of the book are found. His battle-descriptions are not mas-terpieces like Carlyle's, and many readers will skip them as Charles this or that source or authority; he is free, and bitterly or wistfully he pices the convictions of a lifetime. Hazlitt regarded Napoleon as "the child and champion of the

His triumphs were triumphs over those who claimed to first flush of triumph with the last rule over mankind by divine right. The chief question was whether men were to be free or "chained to the foot of a legitimate throne". This question of kings versus people dominates the book. If Napoleon abused power and aped the style of legitimate monarchs, in Hazlitt's eyes he remained still admirable as a thorn in the side of opinion of the wisdom of the peokings. After describing the gorgeousness of Napoleon's coronation, ne adds: "If these were false triumphs and false pomps of that have come out of an essay on Eng-cause which was ever next my lish character, and those parts of heart (since a little child I knelt the life of Napoleon which are and lifted up my hands in prayer most like the essays are the best. for it) they were better than the total ruin and grinning infamy that afterwards befel it." It was Waterloo not Napoleon that de-stroyed the cause of freedom and left Hazlitt only "the memory of what has been and never more will

Hazlitt does not spare his own country. As he saw it, England had been false to the principles by which she herself had won liberty. Hazlitt states his view very plainly in the chapter on the rupture of the Peace of Amiens, that "hollow, peevish truce". "The former war had failed, and the object of this was to make another desperate effort to put down, by force of arms and at every risk, the example of a revolution which had overturned a hateful but longestablished tyranny, and had hitherto been successful over every attempt to crush it by external or internal means." Wordsworth tells us that on the outbreak of war in 1793 he prayed for the success of France against the Allies. Ten years later, after the Peace of Amiens, he had changed his mind and was writing patriotic sonnets. so Hazlitt. He stuck to his guns, and in this chapter he flung down the gauntlet to those like Wordsworth and Southey who in his opinion had proved time-servers and turn-coats.

But, though Hazlitt denounces the hypocrisy and self-righteousness of the English government, and has deep sympathy with France in her struggles, yet he is an Englishman. In good John Bull fashion he belittles the French character for its lightness and instability and writes with gusto of the solid downright qualities of the English. When discussing the French defeat at the Battle of the Nile, Hazlitt is led on to speak of the English sailor. "Stupid he may be, brutal he may be, low and vul-



gar; but he endures pain and wounds without flinching, and he will be sooner cut in pieces than he will give in. A bullet whizzing by makes him recollect himself; a splinter that stuns him brings him to his senses; the smart of his wounds sharpens his courage, and Lamb did. But in the "speculative all that damps and startles others episodes" he is not hampered by rivets him to his post The wooden walls of Old England are nothing but this hard, obdurate character, that melts and expands in the heat of battle as on a summer's-day, that welcomes a cannonball as an even match, feels the gush of life, and is quits with the world by the shout of victory and death!" So, too, when speaking of Napoleon's intended invasion of England, Hazlitt declares that "this mixed breed of Norman and Saxon blood" would not easily have submitted to a second Norman conquest, "Whatever may be my ple, or the honesty of their rulers, never denied their courage or obstinacy." These sentences might lish character, and those parts of

Werfel and Gide

"The Pure in Heart," by Franz Werfel; Musson, Toronto; 610 pages; \$5.00.

Two Symphonies", by Andre Gide; Longmans, Green, Toronto; 246 pages; \$2.50.

By EDGAR McINNIS

HE novel of experience is a deceptive thing. It looks so easy, and it involves such subtle difficulties. In appearance it demands merely a plain straightforward narration resembling a thinly disguised autobiography. Actually its problems are much more complex. Significance of selection, consistency of characters, unity of theme-qualities such as these inevitably make their demands, and they are not always easily satisfied. Yet satisfied they must be if the book is to be a successful achievement-if, that is, it is to be something more than a jumble of reminiscences and to rise to the dignity of a work of art.

It is because Franz Werfel's latest novel largely satisfies these conditions that one finds it so impressive. On the realistic side it has high merit; its pictures of prewar life in Austria, and of the conditions in that unhappy country when peace shattered the Hapsburg Empire into its component fragments, are both vivid and valuable. But its chief excellence lies not in these, but in the compactness and coherence of the novel as a whole, and the definite relation of individual incidents to the one central theme. It is this which lifts it from a descriptive narrative to a presentation of life itself.

The theme centres about the predicament of a moderate man in a world where extremists are domin-The publishers describe it as "the dilemma of the spiritual man in our present-day, non-spiritual universe"; but this description, though not wholly inaccurate, is apt to be misleading. Spirituality acteristic to be ascribed to Ferdinand, the hero of the story. His chief characteristic is a lack of any driving ambition, a willingness to they lived together. be content with a minimum of This is a cold way to approach a worldly comfort if the world will record of a tragic twisted love Ferdinand's own case is apt to be vital artistic forces of the time. rather painful—unless he belongs with financial independence. Other- shoes off. It is a holy place.

wise he will find that his lack of aggression, his reflective nature, his desire to find a just and rational solution for the problems with which he is confronted, are only sources of unhappiness in a world which values neither justice nor moderation.

Such is Ferdinand's experience. From his childhood as the son of an army officer, through his adolescence in cadet school and in a Catholic seminary, through the war and the days that followed, he finds his willingness to live with tranquillity thwarted by the insistent pressure of the world into which he is thrust until on each successive occasion he is forced into revolt against the circumstances which he had at first been willing to accept with indifference. Only at the close of the volume, when he comes to rest as a ship's doctor, does he seem to have reached a position of reasonable compromise.

Two characters dominate the volume-Ferdinand himself, and his old nurse Barbara, the one person to whom he turns repeatedwhen his vicissitudes become unendurable. Both are drawn with care and strength, and subsidiary characters are equally distinct. The clarity and definiteness in portrayal of both people and incidents is admirable, heightened as it is by the power and coherence of the work as a whole. In this respect, perhaps, the post-war scenes in Vienna fall below the general level of the book; but any air of confusion they may have is a reflec-tion of the life they present, and of the state of mind of Ferdinand himself amid events which carry a lingering air of universal insanity.

FRANZ WERFEL has written a novel of fact. The two stories which make up Andre Gide's new volume are essentially of the imagination. The contrast is carried out in their style. Both are admirable in their clarity; but where Werfel achieves this by a careful use of detail, Gide has done it by a masterly simplicity whose economy is all the more telling because of its unfailing accuracy.

Both stories in the latter volume are simple in theme. In "Isabelle" a young man falls in love with a portrait of a girl; he meets her; he is disillusioned. In "La Symphonie Pastorale" a Protestant pastor brings home a blind waif; he watches her grow in beauty and intelligence with feelings which he believes to be purely paternal; his intimates are undeceived long before he himself comes to a realization of the truth; and the climax. when an operation restores sight to the girl, is unexpected in its tragedy.

That is all; but around these two themes the author has woven the sort of drama which is created by a masterly deftness of handling. The strange characters in "Isabelle", and the pity and suspense which hover about their somewhat morbid existence, is reminiscent of Maupassant in his more sombre moments. There is the same sense of power, the same realization of inevitability even in the unexpected developments, the same emotional quality underlying the simplicity of the narration. "La Symphonie Pastorale" is still more quiet in its atmosphere, but the emotional quality is no less present, and in spite of the ending it has a charm that at moments is almost idyllic. They are neither of them very cheerful stories, but they have a quality which makes them remain in the memory far longer than many a livelier tale.

Henri Gaudier

"Savage Messiah", by H. S. Ede; Longmans Green, Toronto; 260 with sixteen illustrations from the work of Henri Gaudier.

> By MARGARET ISABEL LAWRENCE

THE title is what the turbulent Polish woman Sophie Brzeska called her lover Henri Gaudier. What he called her is to be read in somewhat too positive a charteristic to be ascribed to Ferdin-portrait of the great sculptor made from his letters to Sophie, and the diary she wrote during the years

This is a cold way to approach a only let him alone. It is not an affair between a tired sad woman uncommon type of character; and of forty and an ardent boy, who the career of such a man, as in out of his love became one of the

But the reviewer has to approach to the minority whom the world, in timidly. And it is better to put a its haphazard way, has endowed veil over her head and take her

CANADA'S GREATEST PLAYGROUND



The Famous Muskoka Lakes

enchants you. Golf amid such surroundings recuperates the body as it rests the mind. Only four hours from Toronto but markets seem so far away you forget all about business—but you do remember when it's dinner time. In Muskoka, the appetite is always good, whether you take your sport in golf or tennis, fishing or boating, swimming

MUSKOKA'S UNEQUALLED HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

Beaumaris Clevelands Monteith Royal Muskoka Windermere

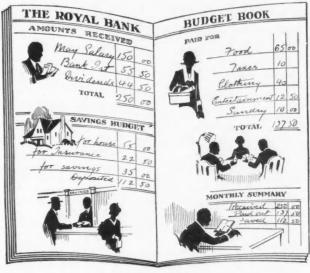
Chautauqua Cedarwild Ernescliffe Elgin House Paignton Nepahwin Swastika Windsor Woodington

All the largest hotels on the Muskoka Lakes are included in this group—a single request to address below will bring literature and rates from each, also map and folder describing the popular 100-MILE CRUISE. More reservations are being made this year—make your enguiry now!

MUSKOKA LAKES TOURIST BUREAU, 34 King St. E., TORONTO

Control Your Expenses!

HE Royal Bank Budget Book will help you in the effective planning of your income-both in spending and in saving.



The Royal Bank of Canada

Serving Canada Since 1869

he reason for smoking CRAVENA is in the cigarettes



There's a reason why you should smoke (rayen "A"

because they do not affect the throat. because they possess that extra touch of

quality. because they are made with pure unadul-terated Virginia Tobacco, Pure Paper, and natural Cork Tips.

because they are mild and they never vary.

because Craven "A" hold the award of the Institute of Hygiene and the only Certificate of the British Analytical Control awarded to popular

IMPORTED from LONDON

Made Specially to Prevent Sore Throats



The City of Sea Breezes and Sunshine

Come to Halifax this sumcome to Halifax this summer — the city of sea breezes and sunshine. Visit this old garrison town where the famous Nova Scotian climate is at its best. Enjoy a variety of fishing from salmon variety to the company of the city of the ci and trout to deep sea cod; or surf bathing, sailing and yachting in a minia-ture sea as blue as the Mediterranean.

menterranean.

In Halifax every facility for your enjoyment is available—truly a vacation paradise in one of Canada's most beautiful provinces. Come to Halifax now.

Write for Information and Illustrated Booklets

Halifax Board of Trade HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA CANADA

..... Cedarmere

COBOURG, ONTARIO COBOURG, ONTARIO
Railroad, motor or bus go direct
to this comfortable summer hotel
70 miles east of Toronto. Come
and enjoy every holiday recreation: Golfing, Fishing, Tennis,
Dancing, lovely scenery, moderate temperature, no mosquitoes.
Splendid place for families or
tourists. Write for terms and descriptive folder. Special rates
during June.

W. P. LUKE, Proprietor.

Hotel Algonquin On Joe Lake in Algonquin Park

Take a real holiday amongst the wilds of nature in Algonquin Park, away from the constant hum of the motor car, at Hotel Algonquin, or outfit for camp or canoe trip at our store. We rent or sell everything you require. Write for booklet giving full information

J. E. COLSON, Proprietor. CANOE LAKE P.O., ONT.

Spend this Summer at HOTEL SUNSET

Ontario's Popular Summer Resort on the Highlands of Lake Huron.

Opens GODERICH Closes Oct. ONTARIO 1st.

00 outside rooms with running water. No black flies, mosquitoes or hay fever Golf, Tennis, Lawn Bowling, Bathing, Dancing, Boating, Fishing.

For Booklet write CHAS. C. LEE, Prop., Box "N", Goderich, Ont,

This Year Come to Nova Scotia

e

from

pats

M

And make the Armdale House, Halifax, N.S., your headquarters.

Unrivalled. opportunities ming, Golf and Tennis. Rooms with hot and cold running water or private bath.

Season opens June 15th, ends September 30th.

Write or wire for reservations and rates.

Armdale House Halifax, N. S.



For all of that it is a love affair that gentlemen in white coats sitting in immaculate clinics would shake their heads over, and confer among themselves as to how it might be accounted for, and turned into what they are pleased to call normal channels. Who can tell? Out of its agony there came beauty which people buy now at high prices, and stand before with tears,

and the breath gone. They met in the St. Genevieve Library of Paris. She was one of the women from out of the nineteenth century feminist rebellion. who refused to be married off, who wanted fervently to be an individual, to feel all there was to be felt in life, and to do what she could by way of a little thinking in the process. She was a wanderer and a spirit that found no rest; a woman who could not take life blandly; who looked for something to stir the soul. She had been through a disastrously unsatisfying relationship with a sensible man whom she puzzled by her intensity. She had fallen back upon herself, and was going to the library at nights reading to lull the pain of her curious frustration. At the same table night after night sat a young Frenchman studying anatomy. He used to look at her, and ponder the story that emotion had put on her face. It fascinated him. The woman herself fascinated him. She was like life itself; like the spirit within the race; gaunt with disappointment, torn with feeling, exhausted with exploration; hunting in books This was the indomitable human

Sophie, by the intuitiveness that comes to the spirit driven against its wall knew she was in the presence of divinity. The treasure of the ages. The person who could take the immortal leap of spirit. The genius.

They were never separated again, except for short periods, until the war came, and killed Henri Gaudier in France, and left Sophie to die insane with grief in England.

THE letters of Gaudier are trans-lated from the French by Mr. Ede of the National Museum of England. The lovers had gone there to avoid Gaudier's period of military duty. They had no money, except small savings Sophie had managed to gather. They tried attic after attic in dreary old houses; they were cold and hungry and often sick. But Henri found himself a semi-artistic, semi-commercial job, which brought enough money to pay for the attics and occasional dinners. Nothing seemed to matter. They had themselves They quarrelled and loved, argued and were silent. They lived centuries in their attics. Henri would turn from the strange light of the sunset coming through the window to the strange light he saw around this dynamic Polish woman, and get himself to his sculpture, working the clay into life. It was like being God. Clay in the hands. Savage Messiah. After awhile the clay from his hands attracted the attention of people. Ezra Pound, Frank Harris, Jacob Epstein, Paul Morand, Middleton Murry and Katherine Mansfield saw what he was, and sought him out. When Sophie was away he enjoyed them. His letters told her all that he did. They are full of sharp and amusing comment upon these notables. Murry and Katherine Mansfield he liked, until he found that Katherin not tolerate the Polish would woman. Then he dropped them instantly. Nobody was necessary to him but her, and she, as he told her over and over again in the let-ters, was absolutely necessary, which is the supreme gift of a man

to a woman. Savage Messiah is a book for the connoisseur, either of art, or of fine human love. The student of art will respond to Gaudier's thoughts about his work, and the laws he sets down; and also to the reproductions, including some of his drawings, as well as the sculpture. The student of human psychology will trace through the let-ters the need of the child for the mother. Little son Sophie called him to herself, watching him mak-ing images in clay, oblivious to everything but their making, in the way of a child, in the trusting way of the genius. It broke her. It made her one of the great women. And out of it our civilization has a few pieces of defiant dramatic

A casual study of what a style expert says a smart man needs for summer wear suggests that one trouble with sports clothes is that they keep a fellow puzzled as to whether he looks as if "natty" were spelled with a "u".—Boston

The Haul That is Called Tammany

(Continued from Page 3)

Many Democrats openly sided with the South. Foreign elements did not take kindly to enlistment. Both were Tammany's friends. "Neu-trality even in thought" had at least an element of wisdom. proved its wisdom when the Draft Act, and the riots that followed, made New York safe for democracy for all time. And in the Democratic party of New York, Tamreigned supreme. many was the inheritance Tammany turned over to Tweed and the iron rule of strong personalities that was to distinguish the second phase of Tammany history. It was they who were to perfect the organization and give color, significance (and odium) to its future pages. The Greater New York that was before it, with its increased power and patronage, was to have a Greater Tammany to rule and plunder it. Since Aaron Burr, its first conspicuous leader, and the last to own even a bowing acquaintance with statesmanship, up to Fernando Wood, Tammany had had furnished no real protagonist for its political drama. Thereafter and up to the death of Murphy in 1924, with the exception of a few short intervals, Tammany Hall and with it New York, were to come under the dominion of absolutism as comfor wisdom, caught by the mystery plete as Mussolini's. The history of phrasing. He watched her. It of their leadership is the history seemed to him that this was beauty. plete as Mussolini's. The history of Tammany. In comparison, the years prior were formative years, years of turbulence and chaos, of factional strife and gang warfare, years in which leaders literally fought their way to the top with Tweed and Croker had both done that. Prize fighters were

Health

parties mobilized their slum gangs for ruthless political service. Tammany Democrats seemed to have the edge on local .talent, so the Whigs, as Republicans were then known, imported thugs and repeaters from Philadelphia and other Whig strongholds. Both sides competed merrily in every species of election fraud. They stuffed ballot boxes, colonized repeaters, forged ballots and engineered election riots which sometimes needed the militia to quell. In 1834 New York elected its mayor for the first time. That election required two squadrons of cavalry to put down a mob of 15,000. Knives and clubs were used freely in the polling places. For safety the ballots were secretly taken to City Hall and counted and the Tammany mayor declared elected. It was a case of the survival of the fittest and Tammany had survived.

Brass knuckles, plunder and election frauds, however, would not alone have given Tammany the place it holds in the affections of its people. It is not as a mere machine, as already suggested, but as an essentially human institution, that it has no rival in the political field. Its care for its own is proverbial. The fire of 1835, with the financial panic that followed, is an early example of that care. Ward politicians furnished their constituents with clothing, fuel, food and even money. One leader went among the poor with a large basket filled with cookies, pies and meat. Most of Tammany's leaders have risen from poverty and know the needs and prides of the poor. Motives were, of course, challenged then as now. In the winter again of 1870-71, during another panic that paralyzed the country, the notorious Tweed gave \$1000 to each alderman to buy coal for the poor of his ward, and distributed \$50,-000 in his own. It was stolen more in demand than orators, brass money of course, but New York knuckles more potent than argument. As far back as the thirties, have not felt moved to share their city politics had become notorious ill-gotten gains with their disfor turbulence and venality. Both tressed fellow citizens.

Against Tammany's sins, New York also weighs its constructive imagination in meeting the problems of a great and growing city, and its capacity for administering its complex affairs. Central Park, Riverside Drive, Metropolitan Museum, Brooklyn Bridge, Public Wharves, its School System, New York University, its Water Supply (brought from the Catskills through 100 miles of tunnels and lakes) are among the larger returns Tammany has made for the tribute it has taken. The Police Fire, Street Cleaning and Health Departments, in spite of scandals from time to time are scaled to the needs of the great Metropolis they serve, and evidence Tammany's capacity for city government. Even the devil must have his due.

Dr. Shapley, Harvard astronomer, we read, spends his spare time studying ants. Life is just one hig picnic to some people.-

In a word, the Pope's encyclical on labor and capital is a criticism of Pig Business.—Virginian-Pilot.

July 22 Sept. 16 Aug. 19 Oct. 14 to all Railway and Steam Ship madian Australasian Line, 299

RESTFUL FARM RESORT

Recuperate from stress of business and public life at secluded farm home near Guelph. High altitude; tray breakfast service, home baking and pure milk. Sun baths, special diet and private dining room if desired. Three dollars a day. Open July third and thereafter, summer and winter. Reservations strictly confidential. Box 18, Saturday Night.

BRECHIN BEACH SUMMER RESORT

LAKE SIMCOE Furnished bungalows on Lake to rent. Improved building lots for sale, Wide sandy beach throughout, Hydro Electric power to property. A. C. MacDONALD, Owner BRECHIN, ONTARIO

Summer Resort

Fern Cottage (On Lake Couchiching) "The Home of Rolls and Honey"

Newly Decorated and Painted Throughout : Eighty-Four Miles North of Toronto : Wonderfully Situated, with everything to make a happy holiday. Private Golf Course free to guests, Tennis, Fishing, Bathing, Boating, Dancing, Radio, Frigidaire, Electricity. We take pride in our cooking. Fresh Vegetables. All sports free excepting boats.

Rates—\$20 to \$25 Weekly, Double; Single, \$22 to \$28 Booklet on Request

J. H. PETTAPIECE, Atherley, Ontario, Phone Orillia, 287

YORK HOUSE Finishing School

PAU (Basses-Pyrénees) France

Adjacent to Biarritz, Saint-de-Jean-Luz, San Sebastian

Principal: Mademoiselle Alice Clédou Brevet superieur, Diplomé de fin d'etudes secondaires (Honrs.) bove school is open to receive young ladies from fourteen years upwards. French conversation is featured exclusively

Mrs. B. Poole, who is affiliated with Mademoiselle Alice Clédou in the management of above college, is prepared to escort and chaperone intending pupils, in September, from Montreal.

Fees and all particulars on application Mrs. B. Poole, c/o Box F "Saturday Night", Toronto.



embody a conservatory in it.

A "garden room" should by every right occupy a front rank place in every comprehensive house-building or remodelling plan-for the value it affords and because it is the hall mark of culture and social correctness.

You will never tire of a conservatory. It exerts a vital influence on your personal comfort, pleasure and health.

The cost is nothing compared to the value given. The size may be anything. You dictate this, yourself. Never was there a better time to build one than at present. You can have the work done while on holidays. Our men are very

This matter deserves your serious consideration. We would be glad to discuss it with you, at your convenience. Ask our Toronto Office to send you illustrated literature.



DAVEY TREE EXPERTS are Canadian-Trained in the Art of Tree Surgery



o shows Davey Surgeon undergraduates ling under expert direction the art of ning. For many months these men will comprehensive training in every phase

Before Davey men are allowed to work on the trees of Davey clients they receive long intensive training in every phase of the profession. Tree Surgery requires unusual knowledge and skill. Davey men are internationally reputed for their ability to thoroughly diagnose and treat the ills of trees.

Davey Service Is NOT Expensive

If you knew that decay had begun to ruin some of your trees you would certainly attend to them, for trees are too valuable to lose. Yet inexpert eyes sometimes cannot detect unhealthy signs of tree distress. Davey Surgeons are experts in tree diagnosis and treatment. With your permission they would gladly examine your trees free of charge and without obligation. If your trees are unhealthy they will give you the reasons and show you how the trouble can be corrected at a very nominal cost. Davey Tree Surgeons are scientific-

If you knew that decay had begun to ruin some of your trees you would certainly attend to them, for trees are too valuable to lose. Yet inexpert eyes sometimes cannot detect unhealthy signs of tree distress. Davey Surgeons are experts in tree attences and treatment of the state of the state



Among Our Prominent Canadian Clients:

Davey Tree Expert Company, LIMITED

57 Bloor St. W. Toronto-Phone Kingsdale 4672 910 Royal Bank Bldg., Montreal Phone Marquette 1281-2

league will play "box lacrosse" rather than the regulation amateur style. "Box" is an abbreviated Australian form of the game which has become very popular wherever played and is held to be a vast improvement on the usual

THE new professional lacrosse ther too early to predict it with take to it as readily as they did to assurance, but lacrosse might con- hockey. ceivably occupy in a few years'

time a niche only just below foot-ball, hockey and baseball in inter-dile's mouth can be held closed national esteem. If pro. box la- with the hand. We shall file the crosse has only one-fifth of the information along with the story

Highlights of Sport

al supporters split the defence wide open with a forward pass through the gates of Fort Detroit has lacrosse been as much to the on the list comes the newly-or- of partisanship which gives this ganized "box lacrosse" league running sport its own flavor. In of the reappearance of lacrosse's Homeric figures, Lionel Conacher and Ted Reeve. Unfortunately these two stalwarts, who would have given even Achilles a tussle in the Greece vs. Troy series of long ago, are on the same team and will not come together in the thunderbolt manner which might be expected if they were on opposing teams. Nevertheless, the new Montreal lacrosse team boasting this duo might defy even the departed Pontiac and his all-star

Lacrosse has always enjoyed a good measure of popularity here, although box office figures preclude one rating it among the "major" sports, i.e., pastimes which will draw a gate of 10,000 or over. Yet wherever lacrosse is played there glows about it some-thing of a traditional halo. What-ever "remuneros" the athletes may "accept", the game has reand take many a lusty knock with alacrity. To see one Teddy Reeve charging tirelessly about the greensward wielding an effective well-shaped weapon (also used for catching the ball) reveals just crosse seems to have originated as placed the tomahawk as an In-

NOT since the occasion when has sturdily survived, and has Pontiac and a dozen aborigin-perhaps enjoyed more popularity in smaller cities than in the large ones. Orangeville, Mimico and Brampton have had fine teams and the size of these home-towns has fore as at the present time. First added that particular intense type promising rousing international the halcyon days it was no rare combats and adding the attraction occurrence for the rabid supporters of a losing team to help out their side by invading the field of play in order to dispose of the stronger and more vigorous members of the "other" side, perhaps another old Iroquois custom handed down with the game's rules.

The eastern visit of the New

Westminster Salmon Bellies (as that fine aggregation were so euphoniously nicknamed) did much to bring lacrosse additional popularity, but not in a long time has the game assumed proportions of international quality which are attached to the present Lally Cup Series under way at Baltimore between two picked teams, one from each side of the border. The U.S. laurels are defended by the stu dents of St. John's College of Annapolis. There was no little difficulty attendant upon picking an all-star Canadian twelve, but it was finally accomplished. Canucks did not fare very well in mained amateur in its gusto. It the first of the two games, for is a game for heroes who will give their breaths were taken away right at the beginning. The "Johnnies" of Annapolis have improved on the old rugged wearthem-down style of Canadian play and have adopted a lightningfast combination style of attack what peculiar appeal this old that proved disastrous until the aboriginal jollity possesses. La- Canadian legion got properly warmed and stirred up. an old Iroquois custom soon after John's shifty and dangerous atthe snowshoe-like bludgeon re- tack ace, Bobby Pool scored four of his team's five goals, two of dian form of greeting. The game them coming in the first two min-



nounced edge, but the Dominionites steadily improved. Toots White, Canadian in-home scored the two goals credited to his team The struggle turned very rough toward the end of the last half and penalties were numerous as resounding thwacks were hand-The weather was much ed out. better than Canadians prefer their weather for so exhaustive a game and perhaps this might account for the three-goal lead that the "Johnnies" take with them into the second tussle, which is to be played by floodlight. As goals count on the round, the national representatives have a good chance of bringing home the Lally Cup. The first game was attended by prominent officials and patrons of the Canadian game, in cluding A. E. Lyon, president of the C.A.L.A., and Joseph Lally. donor of the international trophy Coaches and players assembled from various parts of the United States to watch the splendid performance of the Annapolis twelve. Charlie Querrie was judge of the The Canadian team was: Goal, Large; point, Coulter; cover-point, Beatty; defence, Burry, Thom, Spencer; centre, Stapleton; home, Golden, Kendall, McDonald outside, Davidson; inside, White.

ALTHOUGH it cost him no great effort to attain the honor, a Canadian is now professional heavyweight boxing champion of the British Empire. Larry Gains, smiling and clean-fight ing Toronto negro, knocked Phil Scott out in the second round of their bout at Leicester, England. The black panther knocked "Horizontal" Phil down for a nine count in the first round and nailed him with a terrific "one-two" punch early in the second. For Scott it means the finish, for he now appears to be finally conof an undoubted fact which the sport world knew two years ago, to wit, that as a heavyweight boxer he is a peerless exponent of ping-pong. Scott announced his retirement from now on, after 30,000 fans booed him to the echo. He weighed 213 to Gain's 205. Ever the friends of the fallen idol, British sport-writ ers "compliment" Scott: lying in state, won the horizontal neavyweight championship right and will now retire with the marks of knockouts thick on hi

wat

From now on, with that added assurance gained from two years of unbroken success in Europe where no colour line exists, Gains career will be one to watch. In his bout with Scott he showed something which he never exhibit ed in Canada, a really killing punch, the kind of sock that makes a champion, the kind of blow that he always judiciously "pulled" or eased up in his local bouts. His last bout here, the one in which he was fouled by the ele phantine George Godfrey, was ut terly cheesy and thousands left the Fleet St. Stadium in disgust But here is a new Gains, proven not by the Scott triumph but by his two years of steady triumph in Europe. Playfair Brown plans to match him to fight Johnny Risko or Charlie Belanger here this summer and it should be a great bout. Now at last Gains is out to win, out in deadly earnest to prove his right to a bout with the topnotch white heavies. Gains has everything a fighter should have He has shown Europe his prowess. He is to be given a chance to show Canada the same. Should he K. O. a leading heavy trial horse like Risko, the U.S. ringmasters can no longer afford to ignore the ebon Torontonian.





Chief Chemist of the Canaa Laspection and Testing Company

in-t of ally,

phy. oled ited

ght-Phil d of

nine

r he

fact

two

dde

ear

ains

ibit

lling

tha

d of

local one ele

left gust oven t by mph olans Risko this great ut to rove has have. row-

ould trial

How many hundreds of years this pure water as been gushing forth nobody knows," says E. Clark, "but rarely have I seen water



Long before the white men came to Canada the Algonquins, a race of Indian nomads, roamed the country. At certain seasons they came by way of the old trail from Ouentaroni (Lake Simcoe) to "the meeting place" now Toronto. Settlements of tepees were pitched close to York Springs. Pow-wows were held in Hoggs Hollow and on Armour Heights.



spection and Testing Laboratories ous for their scientific analyses. So, samples of the bubbling York water are submitted to them for ex-

500 Jears Ago Algonquin Braves met at York Springs*...

Bronzed bodies flash from tree to tree . the silent stillness of vast forests . . . the musical tinkle of a crystal clear spring they meet!

'Ho mita koda'' . . . welcome friend.

And to-day these same pure sparkling waters are used in making the most delicious beverage you've ever tasted . . . O'Keefe's Dry Ginger Ale.

Just to taste one glassful is to know its excellence . . . its superiority. It is pure water of famous York Springs combined with a specially balanced formula that gives longer liveliness and a soft mellowness to this famous Ginger Ale not approached by any other.

But don't just take our word for it . . . go to your dealer to-day, buy one bottle ... try it! Then and then only you'll know how really good . . . good Ginger Ale can be.

*York Springs . . . owned and controlled by O'Keefe's Beverages Limited, is just beyond the City Limits on North Yonge Street. All O'Keefe's Ginger Ales are made from the crystal pure water of these famous springs.



For purpose of convenience O'Keefe's Dry Ginger Ale is also put up in the Family Size Bottle at 20c, with a deposit of 5c on this size bottle, and 3c deposit on the popular 12 ounce bottle. Prices outside Toronto trading area are slightly higher.

MAKE THIS TEST IN YOUR OWN HOME

Take two glasses. Fill one with O'Keefe's Dry Ginger Ale..., the other with some other brand. Let them alone, where they will both remain at the same temperature, for twenty minutes to half an hour—Then taste! O'Keefe's will still be bubbling . . still be a pleasant beverage. The other will be flat and insipid

York Springs water is the secret! It O'Keefe's Dry Ginger Ale were prepared from ordinary water it could not, by any method, be made to retain its liveliness and flavour any longer than other brands. There is a certain fine quality possessed by the crystal clear York Springs water that makes a world of difference to ginger ale

To get the O'Keefe's longer liveliness, sparkle and flavour, Dry Ginger Ale must be prepared with York



OPERATED CANADIAN OWNED AND

Among Those Present "the falsehood or extremes and would probably approve of Alexander Pope's advice: "Be not the first by whom the new

VIII. = Principal Eakin

By JEAN GRAHAM

of respectable numbers and several educational institutions of high standing. Knox College is probably the most important and best-known of these. There was the old college on Spadina Crescent, sacred to a former generation as much for its "conversazione" as for its lectures on Old Testament history. There were giants in the old days, whose names stood for scholarship and discipline. Generations of Presbyterian ministers have looked back to "old Knox" with affection. It still has many friends who be-

historical church is a position of cially acceptable to his hearers, and high responsibility. The Presby- is considered today among the terian Church in Canada has foremost preachers of Canada. In known its vicissitudes. Yet it 1918, Dr. Eakin went overseas in emerged, after the movement for the Y.M.C.A. service. The Armisorganic union, with a membership tice was signed, shortly after his arrival in Europe, but he remained for a year as professor in the Khaki Theological College at Ripon. In 1920, much to the regret of his Toronto congregation, Dr. Eakin removed to Montreal, where he occupied the Strathcona Chair in the Presbyterian Theological College, and also gave occasional lectures in English at McGill Uni-

IN THE meantime, momentous changes were preparing for the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The proposal for organic union of the Congregational, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches was being carried into effect-and all was not clear sailing. One-fourth, at least, of the members of the Presbyterian Church decided to remain apart from the United Church, and among those who were with the "continuing" body was Professor Eakin. Those who had supposed his interest in the question purely academic were surprised by the vigor and enthusiasm he showed on behalf of the minority. During the struggle which preceded the final settlement of the question, Dr. Eakin was one of the most effective champions. He proved himself, indeed, a "bonny fechter". It might be mentioned here that Dr. Eakin had studied law, also, and has a barrister's training. stood him in good stead as the dis-cussion wound its way through pro-vincial legislatures and finally reached the Dominion House of Commons. Highly distinguished counsel was employed on each side during the fray; but none showed keener legal acumen than the for-mer pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Toronto. It may be that his North-of-Ireland nativity was environment of scholarship and no handicap in a struggle which good fellowship.

no handicap in a struggle which required aggressive energy, as well as firmness. Dr. Eakin is, by no

power" which is invaluable in a

contest of wits, and has led his op-

ponents to beware of him. Al-

though he is without political am-

anyone entering upon a controver-

did their best to annoy and irritate

Eakin from a courteous and dignified attitude. During his exper-

ience as associate professor in Semitic languages at the Univer-

sity of Toronto, that redoubtable "fundamentalist", the late Hon.

ter emerged with a complete vindi-

the Principal of that institution; but their nagging never moved Dr.

During the recent meeting of



REV. THOMAS EAKIN, PH.D., D.D. Principal of Knox College

lieve that "its future will copy fair its past." In its new home on St. George Street, young men are being trained for the ministry in an

The principal at the head of this college is a man who is still young means, narrow in his theological enough to sympathize with youthful high spirits and enthusiasm, ing them. Yet he has a "staying and sufficiently experienced to guide the student ambitions aright. Dr. Eakin was born near Londonderry in Ireland in the 'seventies and matriculated at the Royal Uni-versity of Ireland before coming which is absolutely requisite for to Canada. In 1896, he took the degree of B.A. at the University of Toronto, and in 1897 took the dethe General Assembly in Toronto, gree of M.A. In the year 1905, he certain enemies of Knox College took his Ph.D. and some years ago, was awarded the honorary degree of D.D. by Queen's University. Kingston. For six and a half years, Dr. Eakin was pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Guelph, and then removed to Toronto where he was associate professor at the University of Toronto, and also special "fundamentalist", the late Hon. preacher at St. Andrew's Church Sam Blake, attacked the profess-(King Street). In 1912 he was or's theological views; but the latappointed to the pulpit of St. Andrew's Church, and held that posi- cation. Dr. Eakin, in his theolog-

aside."

sy in Toronto on Theological mat-TO BE at the head of the theotion for ten years. In his pulpit ters. Those who once called them-selves "Methodists" will remember the Jackson-Carman controversy about the "first eleven chapters of the Book of Genesis." Nor does everything seem peaceful, even yet. All is not quiet on the western front, so far as the Baptists of Jarvis Street are concerned. Amidst this tumult, the Presbyterian Church has endeavored to follow an orderly path, and to keep

ical teaching, is careful to avoid of the past. It has not been an "the falsehood of extremes" and easy course but the leaders in the easy course but the leaders in the church have been hopeful. Dr. Eakin, as the head of the college, has "Be not the first by whom the new been receptive of new ideas and is all tenacious of "whatever good the ton.

Nor yet the last to lay the old old times had." His knowledge is The receptive of new ideas and is all tenacious of "whatever good the tion. united to a reverence which is sad-There has been much controver- ly needed in this day of changing standards. A cool head and a sympathetic heart are a good equipment for the head of a band of young and eager students. It was in 1925 that Dr. Eakin was chosen as Acting Principal of Knox College, and it was in 1926 that he was elected by a unanimous vote of the General Assembly, meeting in Montreal, as the Principal of Knox College. During the five years which have swiftly passed since his election, Dr. Eakin has "the faith of the fathers" without faced several trying situationsholding too rigidly to the teaching always with courage and tact. He no foe.

has a saving sense of humor which is a comfort to himself and a refreshment to others. After all, the man who knows when to smile is always in control of the situa-

Those who are best acquainted with Dr. Eakin's varied talents are anxious that the cares of principalship will not be such that he will have no time for pulpit ministration. He is so forceful and sane in his pulpit appeals that he should be heard often-not only in the city, but throughout the country. While in no sense political in his aspirations, he has a thorough grasp of public questions and an appreciation of the best in litera-ture which make his discourses broadening and enlightening. Knox College under his leadership should have a bright future, and need fear cigar to tune in on this evening.

"I say, Briggs, don't you ever take your wife out with you in the

car?"
"No fear. I can't contend with both of 'em together."-Liverpool

Wife's Mother (to gardening son-in-law)—"I hope you're being careful when you dig up a worm, Richard. Remember it can feel and think just as well as you can."-Boston Transcript.

If there ever is another war, there ought to be no trouble in get. ting some experienced machinegunners. - American Lumberman (Chicago).

Ho, hum! We hardly know what Toledo Blade.

WHEN PRICE COUNTS

The DOMINION ENDURANCE



WHEN price counts—there is no need quality, and that give extra wear. to buy cheap, cut-price tires which are not backed and serviced by a reputable company. Buy the Dominion Endurance - made, sold and serviced by Canada's oldest rubber organization, with dealers everywhere!

The Dominion Endurance is a low-priced tire—although it is built of materials that are of typical Dominion standards of

If you want to keep your tire investment to an absolute minimum, buy the Endurance —it is the finest tire that can be made to sell at its very low price.

Dominion dealers will sell you Dominion Tires and Inner Tubes and give you good service when you want it. When you buy, buy Dominion quality.

AT THE WESTON SANITARIUM

Mr. E. L. Ruddy, one of the most active members of the Board of the National Sanitarium Association, presents Mrs. Jean Henderson with \$100.00 gold at the graduation exercises of the Connaught School for Nurses.

Another Reason Why
THE BIG SWING IS TO

Seal of

Strength

Section II

ever the

and

gethine-

SATURDAY NIGHT

SOCIETY

TRAVEL

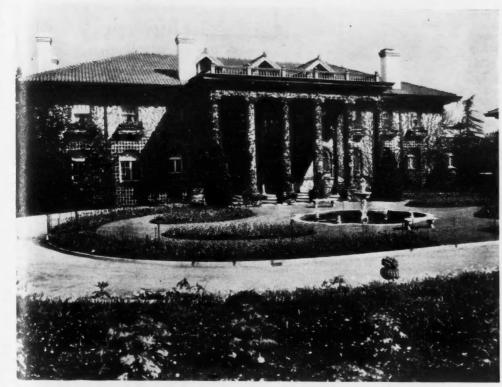
FASHION

HOMES

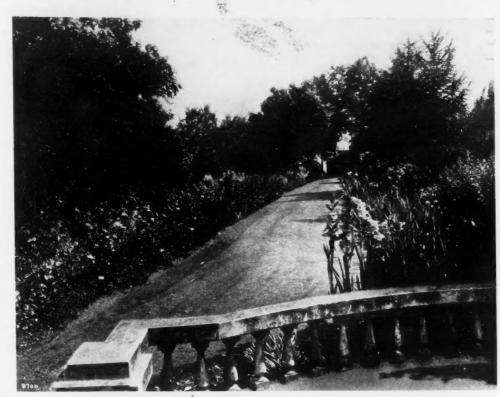
GARDENS

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 20, 1931

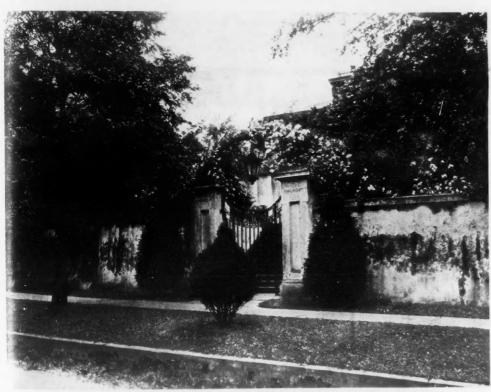
AN OLD-WORLD GARDEN IN VANCOUVER



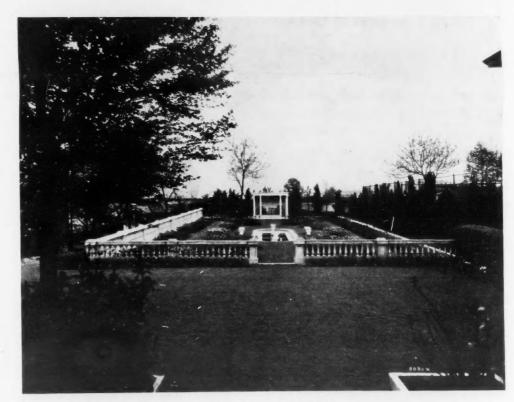
The Estate of Major-General and Mrs. A. D. McRae, (text on page 17). The rouse is a perfect example of the Italian Renaissance and the great portico entrance is duplicated by the garden façade to the



Paths such as this magnificently escorted by the finest flower varieties in herbaceous borders, lead to individual gardens. This one, with a lavish background of Japanese cherries, May trees, rhododendrons and azaleas, leads to Tulip-land.



Wrought-iron and roses make a garden gate that leads up the hillside of Hycroft to a plateau garden. Here is a secluded pleasaunce circled by cedars and gracious with Italian statuary.



A formal dignity that is without severity characterizes the beautiful Italian garden.



Within ornamental iron gates the entrance courtyard with its boxbordered tulip beds and marble pool delights with colour and repose,



One of the most glorious vistas of the entire estate—the rose garden.

Try this tasty summer salad



Scoop centres from red apples, forming deep cavity and fill with Clark's Boneless Chicken, cut fine and seasoned with shreds of sweet green pepper and salt. Place in steamer and steam about 5 minutes, until quite tender. Chill and serve

on lettuce with mayonnaise. Garnish with a cherry or parsley.

Let the Clark Kitchens help you for quicker and better meals.



BONELESS CHICKEN

W. CLARK, LIMITED. Establishments at Montreal, P.Q.

Confident

He knows that no matter

how temperatures may

vary, or how long his

absence may be, the com-

fort of the home is safe

in the keeping of a gas-

Friends have told him of

the other big changes that

have come into their

homes since the instal-

lation of a furnace that

uses gas, the most modern

Dust, ashes, greasy smut - all have been banished

from these homes. And

with the banishment of

these came an easiness

of mind, confidence in a

fuel that is always on

tap, under easy control

- a silent, unobtrusive

servant that ministers

night and day to the

comfort and health of

Send for the

booklet

"Always

Summer"

obligation.

No

young and old.

fired furnace.

of fuels.

of Comfort

St. Remi, P.Q. and Harrow, Ont.

LONDON LETTER

The Irish Sweep - Zoo's Country Seat - "Solly" is Dead

By P. O'D.

FOR the past week or ten days been thinking and talking about is the Irish Sweep. Depression and politics and the dole be blowed, when you have a chance of winning a nice little fortune just by picking the right ticket out of five million or so! And it shouldn't be so hard with nineteen firsts, nine-teen seconds, nineteen thirds, and a few thousand consolation prizes of one sort and another. Nearly two million pounds to distribute, even after the hospitals have had their whack out of it! No wonder the

Irish wanted their freedom!

I have five tickets myselfthereby exposing myself to fines, imprisonment, and public obloquy —but nothing whatever happened. I had hoped that a good old Irish name like mine—but the present-day fellows in Dublin are not as patriotic as the old ones used to be. In fact, the Irish Sweep is run with a most distressing honesty and efficiency. And most of the winning tickets have been held by English people—125 of them in London alone! Which ought to make rather a nice problem for the gentlemen who have charge of the administration of the laws against lotteries. Will the winners be sent to jail? I wouldn't mind doing thirty days myself for thirty thou-

June 1st, 1931 sand pounds, the amount of each of the first prizes. By the time this sees print the

the one thing most people have n thinking and talking about is Irish Sweep. Depression and sold their chances for what they would bring-and quite a few will probably be wishing they hadn'tand the lucky or unlucky winners will be trying to escape from all the people who want to borrow money from them, or sell them goldbricks, or marry them, or rob them in some simpler and more direct manner. Money you get in lotteries doesn't do you any good. I say it with the bitter sincerity of a man who realizes that this particular one isn't going to do him any good, at any rate.

But what a country this new Ireland is becoming! I was talking the other day to an Englishman just back from a lengthy visit there-something to do with dragging reluctant salmon out of the streams. And he was loud in praises of the country and the people and the pleasant life one lives there once again. Practically no national debt, lower income taxes, the finest and cheapest sport in the world, and all the servants you can afford ready and eager to work for you!

"Those fellows in Dublin have the right idea," he assured me. "They are making Ireland a sporting paradise—glorious hunting, all the fishing and shooting you want for little or nothing, and the finest golf-courses you could imagine. English families are settling there by the hundreds—and welcome!"

"But how about a few earnest Republicans dropping in about midnight, with revolvers and the highest patriotic motives, and walking off with the family plate?" I asked, being that sort of timid and suspicious person.

"Rubbish, my deah chap! It's the most orderly part of the Empire now. And I wonder that a fellow with an Irish name like

yours doesn't move over and. . ."

Come to think of it, I rather wonder myself. And, perhaps, if Mr. Snowden goes on with his dreadful machinations-

THE London Zoo has a country branch now about forty miles away, a lovely park of some five hundred acres, where bears and bison, wolves and zebras and kangaroos, go galumphing about the flowery meadows and climb the trees—the bears, not the bison and comport themselves in as wild and carefree a manner as the pres-ence of thousands of spectators with their hands full of buns will permit. The idea is a lovely and sensible one, and already the health of the inmates is said to have benefited enormously-not to speak of their joie de vivre. They have imcreased in weight and, to go into the details of a private and domestic character, seem likely to in-crease very considerably in num-bers also. In fact, Whipsnade— such is the ancient name of the place—has been made for them, in the lovely phrase of the old-style boarding missus, a "home from home"

All this is very much to the good, as anyone will admit who has ever watched bears and wolves engaged in that heart-breaking prison-walk up and down, down and up, along the bars of their cages. But something really ought to be done about the spectators. Sixty thousand or so turned up on opening day, a week ago, though there was room for only about a third of them. They fought their way in, broke everything reasonably breakable and a good many things that weren't, pulled all the wildflowers, and strewed the place with the litter of their lunches. One would give a lot to know what the animals thought of it. If dignity and good manners were to be the test, it would certainly seem fitting that the spectators should have been put in the various compounds and the animals permitted to stroll about and look at them. Zoos, however, are very illogical places.

The Zoo authorities promise that there will be no recurrence of the scenes of opening day, and they are making all sorts of rearrangements to prevent it. Probably they will succeed, though Whipsnade for a while, at least, is likely to be a terribly popular place. But when people have finally settled down to accepting it, as they accept the Zoo the world, and just what their in Regent's Park, it should be a price would be. And now "Solly" very pleasant spot to spend a sum-



Mother's Diamond came from Ryrie-Birks, in the dear long ago. To-day . . . it seems but natural that the newer genera-tion should turn to the same house for rings to seal its troth. The style of setting and cutting has changed since Mother's day ... but the quality of Ryrie-Birks Diamonds has never

RYRIE BIRKS

Tube-Craft ... the modern furniture for vour out-of-door living-room

Smart, modern, tubular steel furniture for your garden, veranda or lawn. Low in price, extremely comfortable and decorative in appearance. Strongly yet lightly built and obtainable in a wide choice of gay summer colours.

Write today for our illustrated folder "Breakfast in the Garden" which describes our full line of tables, chairs, footstools, large and small arm chairs.

Frost Steel and Wire Co., Ltd. HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Camp Tanamakoon

Algonquin Park Ontario A Summer Camp for Girls AGES 7—18
Water Sports, Canoe Trips, Riding, Archery,
Tennis, Nature Lore, Crafts, Dramatics and Music.

The Camp is under the direct supervision of Miss Mary G. Hamilton, of the Margaret Eaton School, Toronto Illustrated Booklet on request COUNSELOR TRAINING COURSE, SEPT. 8th to 18th

415 YONGE STREET - TORONTO Telephone ELgin 1735. Midway 3369

3 tests of tea

1. COLOR - deep amber in the cup

2. AROMA - pleasing fragrance 3. TASTE - smooth, rich flavor.

mer afternoon. There is something distinctly intriguing in the idea of sitting down to lunch and having a young lion or a kangaroo try to eat out of the same bag with you. So long as he doesn't decide to eat out of the back of your neck!

WHEN, for the sins of my youth or some earlier incarnation, I was compelled to work in the City of London—that arid place of offices and stock exchanges and financial what-nots—there was one man I was always bumping into. There were many people I used to bump into, but this one was more memorable than most. Besides, I always wanted to bump into him really hard, in the hope that an unreally hard, in the hope that an uncut diamond or two might tumble out of a careless pocket without his noticing. For he was none other than "Solly" Joel, the diamond king, the autocrat and plutocrat who decided how many diamonds would be placed on the state of the solution. would be placed on the markets of

(Continued on Page 15)

London's Famous Family Hotel

Hotel

Great Central

Marylebone Road, London

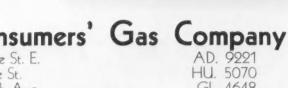
us private suites. Pain fourt. Ideal and conveni-nt location. Highly recom-nended for extended stay

MODERATE RATES Booklet from Saturday Night, 73 Richmond St. West, Toronto, Ont., or from Hotel Great Central, Marylebone Road, London, Eng.

The Consumers' Gas Company

2532 Yonge St. 732 Danforth Ave. AD. 9221 HU. 5070 GL. 4648







Do you know that YOUR FEET need as much care as your HEART?

and that the best thing you can do for your feet is see that they are properly fitted? And that wherever you buy Menihan Arch-Aid shoes you are bound to be fitted correctly,because these shoes are BUILT to feel as good as they look? Try them.

Arch-Aid Boot Shops 24 BLOOR ST. W., TORONTO 1400 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal



Week-End Notes

F YOU have not already bought tou likes leather-suede or patent, just as well do so at once. You cannot really hope to get through the summer without one this year, even though it be the last straw that breaks the budget's back. Panamas are an epidemic among smart-women, and when a fashion reaches the proportions of an epidemic it is just as well to give in early and have your attack with the rest. Doffing then the string beret, let us try on some of those ubiquitous hats.

A few years ago a panama meant an oddly woven fawn straw hat worn on scorching days by gentlemen with no sense of humour. It rode high, and had a curly brim that turned sharply up behind or flattened unbecomingly fore and aft. Father's Uncle's friend in oil in Brazil usually brought it home on one of his furloughs and the whole family wished he hadn't. Today it's a different tale, and it isn't Father who wears the panama, it's his sisters and his cousins and his aunts, and all good milliners reckon them by dozens. They have become a staple export not only of Panama but of Peru and Ecuador and China. The best and smartest are still from South America, exquisitely finely woven straw, either "natural" or bleached a mat white. Some of the big French houses headed by Patou this year have sponsored the equally fine, but far less serviceable paper panama. The hoods are woven in China which for years has produced that particularly repellant rubber-like straw called Toya panama. Toya isn't even a panama weave, and is a poor quality of paper, loaded and smeared, but there is still apparently a big sale for it.

Panama lends itself admirably to the new Patou sailor shapes, and the particular modification of this which is most individually becoming is the smart woman's best bet. There are heaps of others, however; cloches, wide capeline shapes with very shallow crowns, narrow orims, medium brims, and a wide choice of crown shapes and head sizes. In one thing only smart panamas never vary. They are all trimmed simply with a are frauds." band, buckled or tied. This may be gros-grain, satin, or linen, in one, two, or even three colours. Pa-

your panama hat you might and fastens it with a belt buckle st as well do so at once. You instead of a bow. With morning annot really hope to get through clothes, sports clothes, summer suits, or simple dresses, in fact with everything but your flowery chiffons, the panama is the

> T SEEMS a pity that the really good biography of that extraordinary person Lord Beaverbrook will probably not be written until "Max" himself is dead. No one would enjoy it more than the sub-ject-to-be who is distinguished, among other things, for a keen sense of humour, a hatred of apple-sauce, and a nice appreciation of acute criticism. Meanwhile many Canadians will read with interest a book which has just reached this country from the London publishing house of Jarrolds:—"Beaverbrook, An Authentic Biography", by F. A. Mackenzie. Here is at least a sketch of that remarkable personality and career, unfortunately in the form of a eulogy that seems to lack both perspective and humour. No presentation of that astounding career can be really dull, nor is this account of the Presbyterian Minister's son from New Brunswick who was a penniless clerk at twenty and by the exercise of his commercial wizardry a multi-millionaire at thirty. The story of his move to England, his political aspirations and successes, his war activities, his break into Fleet Street, and the growth of his political influence, as presented by the admiring Mr. Mackenzie reads a bit like an Alger Book, but the political chapters are grim enough. Lord Beaverbrook's best line in the political stock company production at Downing Street seems to have been the good old ne from the melodramas, "Aha Jack Dalton! You have the papers, but them as knows, best can There is an amusing little story of Aitken the Kingmaker driving away from the Carlto Club with the shy Bonar Law who had just been elected Conservative leader. "Remember you are a great man now" said Max, to which Bonar Law replied tersely, "If I am a great man then a good

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 14)

is dead, and gone, let us hope, to the place where the streets are suped to be paved with the things. Which would be a bit of a shock for a man who spent a lifetime trying to corner them-and pretty well succeeding.

As he had a ton or two of the shining stones in the office to select from, "Solly" wore none himself. It would, in fact, be hard to find a more plainly dressed man than this little elderly Jew, with the long sad face, made longer by the pointed grey beard. He was very quiet in appearance and manner, almost timid, the only conspicuous things about him being his unfailing cigar and the Panama hats he always wore in summer. But there was nothing at all timid about him, when it came to financial giants heaving millions at one another's head. In these encounters he is said to have known and used every trick of the game, and quite a few that people didn't imagine were in the game. But then he had had a wonderful training.

Born in a Spitalfields publichouse of the daughter of a family of street-contortionists, the youthful "Solly" went to South Africa with his uncle, Barnett Isaacs, who later assumed the to-become famous name of Barney Barnato "Solly" went through the diamond rush and the gold rush, and finally came away with most of the stuff they were all rushing for. So back to England, to town mansions and country estates and racing stables and dukes calling him by his pet name, to villas on the Riviera and palatial yachts and theatrical garden-parties. And now he is the late Solomon Barnato Joel, and Treasury officials are busy figuring how much they can grab of the ten million pounds or so he has left-it was more than twice that two or three years ago. And "Solly", if he knows, smiles that deprecating smile of his and won-ders if anybody will get as much fun out of spending his money as he got out of making it. That was probably the only real thrill it ever brought him.

You can't tell yet whether Spain has her republic on its feet or on her hands .- Erie Times.



ELP Yourself MONDAYS

In one hour --- NOT A DAY you can do the weekly washing

It's amazing how much time an Electric Washer can save you. It actually gives back to you the Mondays that previously the washing demanded. And that's not all . . . clothes are just as spotless as though you'd scrubbed them for hours, but actually they're done almost before you know it!

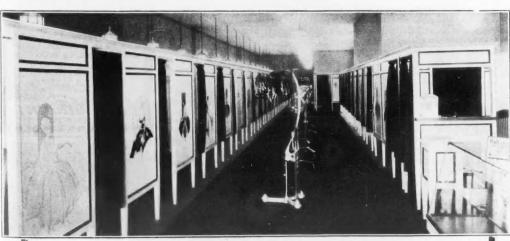
It's because the Electric Washer sends the sadsy water through each sheet and towel..., through every piece again and again, that everything is so snowy white when you hang your washing on the line.

Drop in to-day to the Toronto Hydro-Electric Shops, or your electrical dealer's, and find out how nearly effortless your washing can be when you do it the electric way

balance with your

\$5.00 balance with your Toronto Hydro lighting bills. TORONTO HYDRO Electric SHOPS

Yonge St. at Shuter 12 Adelaide St. E. Telephone: ADELAIDE 2261 Buy Goods Made in Canada—Give More People Work— Bring Better Times 31-31



Now Ready to Serve You— Toronto's Largest and Most Up-to-date Hair Dyeing and Hair Dressing Salon

Under the Personal Supervision of Mr. N. Privitera Assisted by Mrs. Speers, Manageress

The staff of this ultra-modern salon consists of specialists who are recognized as outstanding in their profession. You can place yourself under their care with the absolute assurance that you are getting expert attention, based on sound knowledge and experience.

Hair Dressing

We have the facilities here for taking care of every requirement in a way which is sure to please you.

Permanent Waves

Eugene, Frigidine, Realistic, Frederick, Bonnett, Nestles, La Muir, Naturelle, Chou Plus Ultra and Opera. We guarantee that every curl is right.

Other Members of Our Staff

Mr. Louis Simpson, formerly of the Royal York Beauty Salon and European Specialist in all branches of hair dressing & Messra. C. Williams and C. Boyde formerly with J. Nelson Day.

WAVE-A-MOULD

Featuring Opera Hair Dye and Hair Dressing

97 YONGE STREET

FOR APPOINTMENTS **PHONE**

Hair Dyeing

We are the sole agents in Canada for the marvellous new Opera Hair Dye. It banishes grey hair in a new scientific way, restoring the natural color and leaving It as lustrous, fine and charming as before. Absolutely safe and leaves my tell-tale metallic sheen. There is no other like it.

\$1000 Reward

Mr. Privitera offers \$1000 to any hair dye manufacturer in Canada who can produce a dye giving the same results as Opera Hair Dye. No softener or bleaching required. The hair never fades or turns reddish with this marvellous dye.

FOR INQUIRY **PHONE** ADELAIDE 0441

ADELAIDE 0488 - 0489

A Prof

Three home of cleans old oil It pro prevent To do

protect 3-in-O

Har every pamp

THR 2



Bath Salts, etc. "The Luxury Soap of the World,"

33 Old Bond Street

Pimples all Go Away Leaving a Lovely Skin

PRINCESS COMPLEXION PURIFIER

HISCOTT INSTITUTE, LTD., 61F College St., Toronto.



The Allure of beauty

Brilliant European women have for years sought the daily aid of "4711" Eau de Cologne to express their individuality and charm.

this European charm secret. A few drops in bath or basin-a brisk massage-then new life and vigor-that thrilling knowledge of loveliness that is the foundation of perfect poise.

Carry a vial of "4711" Eau de Cologne in your purse. Use it to dispel fatigue and nervous headaches-magically refreshing after dancing or sports. Look for the blue and gold bottle at all drug toiletry counters — 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50

There are also "4711" Eau de Cologne Cream Soap, Bath Salts, Face Powder and a host of other dainty toilet necessities of "4711" repute. Sole Canadian Distributors, Whitlow Agencies Limited, 165 Dufferin St., Toronto.





PEAU D'ANGE Spiral frills give an original note to this white "peau d'ange" evening dress from Jane Regny.

Lavender and All That

By ISABEL MORGAN

unpleasantly warm, and I have of- want it to follow. ten wondered why more people do not re-adopt the pleasant custom of it is the ultimate luxury.

Perhaps more people do not make use of lavender because for a while it was rather difficult to secure. In grandmother's day it was gathered from her own garden, dried out and put into little bags. But we have left the days of the garden of herbs and old-fashioned flowers in so very lovely. the past, and must rely today on other means of securing our lavender.

are almost inextricably entwined. It is made by an old firm, the foundations of whose present-day reputation were being laid when this

country was very young.

Another variety was discovered the other day which is made from lavender grown on the Alps. The thing that I found most interesting about it was the fact that there is no alcohol in this preparation and it is the concentrated essence of the pure lavender. It is contained in an exquisite bottle designed by Lalique with tiny, up-flung sprays of lavender mistily showered over the surface of the glass in the manner typical of this artist's individual style. The dried blossoms also come in dainty gauze bags which may be used for scent ing household linen or personal clothing.

A clear, flower scent such as that of either the perfume or the sachet of lavender, is particularly delightful for summer personal use when a light perfume is in so much better taste than the heavier odors. I might add that this lavender scent also may be obtained as a solid perfume.

Of course, you are going away somewhere from home this summer! It may be for the duration of the summer or perhaps you can spare but two or three weeks, but in any event it is safe to suppose that you will take part in the annual hegira to lake, sea or mountain. And I rather think too, that you have been giving some very serious thought to the appearance of your hair while you will be at any of these places. Wind, sun and dampness have a devastating effect upon the most perfect wave unless the most careful efforts have been made to keep it there permanently.

And so—the permanent wave.

I heard of a new permanent

wave the other day which I was told produces most satisfactory re-It embodies an oil which gives the hair and the wave a delightful softness and silkiness and eliminates any suggestion of overdryness which sometimes causes that baked look that is so disap-

OOL, fresh lavender-scented pointing. Of course, this makes Sheets make sleep more refreshthe hair very easy to handle and ing even when summer nights are easier to train into the lines you

There also is what is called a "platinum rinse" which I am told their grandmothers of disposing is specially designed to give gray neat little bundles of lavender in hair that silvery, gleaming white-the meticulous folds of linen as it ness that is so much a part of its rests in the linen closet. This charm. It is recommended particfaint scent is charming in the city ularly for the removal of those home, but in the summer residence faint touches of yellow that sometimes are apparent in gray hair

hair is growing darker as it has a tendency to do as we grow older nant color of a printed arcticol.

—you will be glad to learn about frock, but in the evening a direct contrast is most effective.

If you would like us to send you the names of any of the preparations or other things mentioned in There are several varieties of it. this article, we shall be pleased to one of the most charming of which comes from England — a country desired information. Please send send you a prepared list giving the things are better.-Punch (Lonwith which thoughts of lavender a stamped and addressed envelope, and ask for "List Number Seven-teen". Address Isabel Morgan, SATURDAY NIGHT, 73 Richmond St.

DRESSING TABLE

W., Toronto.

is a growing tendency to elaboration in head-dresses for formal is a growing tendency to elaboration in head-dresses for formal part of the face.—Arkansas Gazevening wear. Caps of net, which ette.

Speaking for the average American, there's nothing as mutual as

the English lecturer's sense of satisfaction on arriving safely back in London.-Detroit News.



BLACK FOX Tiered black chiffon evening pyjama with cape coat in silk jersey trimmed with black fox. From Jane Regny.

A Soft Roll, A Smart Swirl Cut . . .



SAYS MRS. MORRIS,

Consultant in our Beauty Salon, ARE THE TWO OUTSTANDING COIFFURE MODES TODAY

Mrs. Morris is ever abreast the leading coiffures as worn by smart women in New York and on the Continent. She is always ready to suggest interesting and individual modes best suited to your type.

Permanent Waving of white or grey hair is under Mrs. Morris' personal supervision, as is the Platinum Rinse that lends a beautiful even texture and counteracts any "yellow"

ADELAIDE 5011 THE BEAUTY SALON-SECOND FLOOR EATON'S-COLLEGE STREET

T. EATON C'LIMITED

are sewn generally with pears-the most fashionable gems for this allwhite jewellery season — or bandeaux of lame and pearls twisted together, are worn with earrings and long necklaces of pearls. Lovely pearl-studded combs, curved to the shape of the head, keep the waved locks in place, and some girls are wearing tiny clip brooches in the form of a bow to restrain wayward curls.

In Paris, too, the evening hat is very much in evidence. The majority are little caps that fit on the back of the head-less like a beret, but more like a choir-boy's headgear. They are made of velvet and satin and net, and are covered with coral and turquoise or coral and jade. Some of them in plain crepe de chine, are decorated with three diamond pins set in a row.

Our grandmothers nearly all had their ears pierced, and many of their debutante granddaughters would be contemplating doing so were it not for the convenient screw types that have done away with the necessity of piercing the delicate ear-lobe.

Necklaces, and possibly bracelets,

should of course match the earrings. With dark street clothes, ivory set in platinum or white gold is the latest jewellery vogue, coral and amber are also liked, and of after a permanent wave.

And if you're blonde and your hair is growing darker as it has rings should repeat the predomi-

> Things are reported to be bad in Hollywood, and many of the lesser lights of the film-world are out of work. Indeed some of them are making this year's divorce do till

Scientist says, it is the lower part of the face, not the eyes, that T IS said that in London there gives away one's thoughts.







ASHES THE PERFUME OF HAPPINESS

★ A BOURJOIS CREATION

As effective as gay music, pleasing colors, or a perfect dancing partner, in charming away sadness, Ashes of Roses is the most tenderly wistful and personal Parfum. Known as the "Perfume of Happiness" it gives one a sense of radiant content.

Dainty French Flacon . . . \$1.00 Larger Sizes . . . \$3.00 and \$4.50 POUDRE ROUGES CREAMS LIPSTICKS 2 1

Sule Canadian Distribut PALMERS LIMITED MONTREAL



A Professional Landscape Service of Garden work done by Experts. Home churches, schools or factories. Sodding, grading and planting.

mly best material and superior workmanship





DOES 3 THINGS INSTANTLY



When the vacuum cleaner begins to take on weight-when the sewing machine whines about its work and the motor of your washer seems weary—it's time for a little 3-in-One Oil.

Three-in-One does three things to keep home devices new ... active ... silent. It ises working parts and bearings of old oil, made gummy by dust and dirt. It provides long-lasting lubrication. It prevents harmful rust and tarnish. To do all of these important things at one time, 3-in-One Oil is blended from animal, mineral and vegetable oils. No ordinary oil can furnish such complete protection for household devices, for 3-in-One is especially made to meet the particular needs of home use.

New Beauty for Furniture

Furniture and woodwork will brighten instantly under the magic of 3-in-One. Just sprinkle it on a damp cloth, and you have a dusting and polish cloth that cleans, polishes and protects the finest

Handy cans and bottles; at good stores everywhere. Write for free sample and pamphlet, "79 Uses in Your Home."

THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO., DEPT. 344 260 Second Ave., Ville St. Pierre Montreal, Ouebec





Perfect Personal Privacy

There's no wall tank to cause a noisy, embarrassing flush. The T-N with its extremely quiet action, permits perfect privacy in the use of the bathroom. A boon when guests are present.

Your plumber has all T-N information at his finger tips. Telephone him. Ask for a rough



GALT BRASS CO., LIMITED

An Old World Garden

Moderate Prices—Estimates Given Free Phone or write for appointment of the Estate of General and Mrs. A. D. McRae, Vancouver

By ADELE M. GIANELLI

TO RAISE one's eyes unto the hills of *Hycroft* is to see fair scenes indeed. There on the brow of Shaughnessy, like a crown of old-world stateliness after the manner of the Italian renaissance, rests the estate of Major-General and Mrs. A. D. McRae. Gardens of dazzling vivacity-gardens of tranquil glow, radiate like a diadem around the house of gracious mien.

It is this spacious grace of house ennobled by pillars of the entrance portico and similar ones forming a terrace-loggia of impressive extent on the garden facade, that sets the Italian theme. Within its ivymantled walls the scheme of decoration and furnishings is delightin accord with beauty and comfort from boudoirs to ballroom —the latter a very handsome apartment approached by a fres-coed staircase painted with landscape in continuation of the floral scenes on the walls of the great hall. But it is of the flower gardens that we take this Grand Tour commencing at the wrought-iron gates that lead into the entrance courtyard.

The greeting is spectacular! Box-bordered beds and formal pool are the attributes of requisite dignity; welcome is expressed by the embracing curves of a generous drive; and there is homeliness and cheer in the blaze of colormainly the vivid cerise of azaleas and rhododendrons — sloping in tiers on a semi-circular bank as a floral boundary. It is as if the flowers, in the gala livery of Hyeroft, waited in attendance upon the arriving visitor. For horsechestnut trees in pink trimmings. like servitors with tapers alight, had already preceded us up the

That is the general effect and then the charm of detail delights as the mellowed pink of brick blends the path into azalea petals and its golden border of polyanthus is reflected in the glow of yellow roses entwining ivy pillars. Rose-trees, too, are the floral parasols carried by dignified flowerbeds and on their fragrance one drifts through the house to the north terrace which forms one of the loveliest loggias I have seen.

CLASSIC columns fluting from tiled floor of ruby pink rise to the roof and romantically a balcony poises above the door, its traceries of iron grille effective contrast to the pastel shades of hydrangeas that fill huge urns in lavish profusion. The terrace beyond spreads like emerald wings feathered with cedars and markings of azure and rose, for in the foreground the hillside slopes downward from cedars circling into a double staircase and the alcoves facing the loggia are bedded with pink tulips on blue forgetmenots, while to east and west the wings flutter into deeper drifts of rhododendrons and azaleas frilled with purple-blue violas.

A green exclamation point against blue sky is a fine Welling-tonia rising above all other trees on the terrace—and trees on this estate are remarkable for their floral walk halts by a decorative variety, showing a delightful staircase where statuary in cedar diversity of foliage—from silver to alcoves survey the vista of a rose-

the Italian garden within an orna- banks of holly are arched with mental balustrade of stone. Here roses above the wrought-iron lan-is the Roman metre of poetry tern gate. In the vale below the punctuated in classic fashion by ruby glow that is Vancouver-and cyprus in Canada. In May the tinged with opalescent clouds.

goddesses presiding over bowers of rhododendrons that bank the garden temple and their statues, decree it to be a poem of roseate hue as cerise tulips fill the formal beds and only the ground-mist of forgetmenots makes a blue cloud. But Mrs. McRae tells me that Summer sees it a Blue Garden when deep blue violas edge pastel stocks where tulips now blush and delphinium and iris stress the colour rhythm of surrounding lines in the perennial borders.

and azaleas we turn a corner into Tulipland! It is the beginning of the Walled Garden wherein fruit trees spray in foreign-fashion on the walls and beneath parade the tulips in all their galaxy of Spring. Darwin, Cottage and Rembrandt in variety and even a striped old Dutch tulip that might have been plucked from the canvas of an Old Master. I chose a few names at random, though all were so lovely, but outstandingly fine were Mrs. Hooge (cream), Arethusa (lemon), Dido (rose), Scarlet Glory, Bizaire and La Victoriense. Dahlias would the buds were opening in early replace these in season and already the buds were breaking on peonies that linked these to the path of Spring. For the flagged walk ex- before the marble Flora whose (a miniature cottage in amusing detail) is a juvenile thing of minute loveliness where daffodils dance American Pillar, Dr. van Vleet and and little rock plants such as aubretia, lithospermum and primroses peek en route to the tulip McRae? hill that ascends to the playground Lithospermum, by the way, is that blue flower of gorgeous gentian colour and another perennial beginning with L is the lupin of which a fine new variety has been named after Mrs. McRae.

This part of the pleasure grounds devoted to tennis courts etc. is the site for a building enclosing the blue-tiled swimming pool which is wonderfully equipped as a bathhouse for both health and pleasure. The windows of the long living room adjoining it overlook the outdoor tennis courts and another diversion is the bowling-alley beside which is a model kitchenette.

Passing the greenhouses where oranges and lemons grow there are spectacular clumps of Henryi lilies—one of the hardiest varieties of the lily family-such as frequently appear in the great border which traverses the sward crossing the hillside below the northern terrace. The planting arrangement here is superb and season follows season in superlative colour. Fancy a horizon of May trees supplanting earlier Japanese cherries and then Japanese maples for bronze background to rhododendrons that are carpeted with blue violas. Later, iris and peonies will give way to lilies that are in time replaced by gladioli and so the seasons measure time in floral harmony while the rock-wall opposite, supporting the terrace above, finishes singing its Spring tune of arabis, saxifrage and fragrant wall-flowers.

Pausing for a green breath this gold-green-other than the plain enwreathed gate. This, perhaps Evergreen prevailing in Van- is one of the most charming spots of all. Glistening green against To the East of the terrace lies the gleam of white balustrade the walls of cedar that do duty for across the Inlet, verdant mountains



AMPHITHEATRE AT ALMA COLLEGE, ST. THOMAS Where Commencement was recently held. The theatre is built in a ravine which was primarily a neighborhood dump. The stage is 100 feet deep and the auditorium will seat 1000 people. A mirror pool lies between the audience and the stage.

WESTWARD the walk continues its sophisticated saunter between beds boasting of the newest varieties there is Meconopsis Baileyii, the blue poppy romantically found by Mr. Kingdon Ward, and regarding its babystare with the inscrutable halfclosed eyes of the Oriental, the half-opening Himalayan lilies give haughty assurance of great beauty when they rise to their best-height six feet! But the lowliness of bluebells, as Kew calls the wild hyacinth, swaying under the frag-Past masses of rhododendrons rance of white lilac has a naive charm that leads to a woodsey nook where "the little people" dwell in the tiny toes of wild orchid and on the tips of golden water-iris.

With petulant pout at encroaching time that will not halt for her beauty, the crimson camellia like a defiant Carmen held up ruby lips en route to the Rose Garden. I loved her for her temerity in growing in a Canadian garden, but her foreign wiles were forgotten when the "sweetest flower that blows' called from the Rose Garden. Only May but they promised much for Teas and Perpetuals filled the formal beds that made obeisance tending to the children's playhouse statue presided at one end. And sweeping in great bows of homage as they traversed the pergola. others equally famous, acclaimed their goddess-or was it Mrs.

> BUMP-"Has your wife learned to drive the car yet?"
>
> BUMPER—"Yes, in an advisory capacity."—College Humor.

CRAB-"I say, old fellow, why on earth are you washing your spoon in your finger-bowl?"

Cop—"Do you think I want to get egg all over my pocket?"— Annapolis Log.

A boy was about to purchase a seat for a cinema in the afternoon. The box-office man asked:

"Why aren't you at school?" "Oh, it's all right, sir," said the youngster, earnestly, "I've got measles."—Outspan.

Canoes out in the moonlight in navigable waters must be equipped with proper lights, according to a ruling of the Bureau of Naviga-Most of them already have sirens.-Washington Star.





"SALADA"

FÖRT GARRY Aname that

means much to Winnipeg

To the oldtimer, Fort To the oldtimer, Fort Garry meant Winnipeg itself. To people of today it means much the same. For The Fort Garry, one of Canada's hotels of distinction, is indeed the hub around which the life of the city radiates.

A metropolitan hotel of world-wide repute, The Fort Garry offers for accommodation 300 rooms and caters to every busi-ness and social need.

Full details from the Resident Manager, any Canadian Na-tional Agent or from the Hotel Department, Montreal.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

A. S. McLEAN, General Superintend WALTER PRATT, General Manager

BEAUTY for your bathroom

ONCE, plumbing fixtures "just grew." Too little attention was given to beauty of design convenience. Then came Crane Corwith fixtures . . .

As full of character as fine pieces of furniture and better planned, not only for looks but for use, than fixtures of the past, the influence of the Corwith group has made itself visible in an improvement of all fixture designing. But their simple distinction has not yet been wholly equalled.

Your bathroom can have the charm of a Corwith lavatory, bath, closet, all in a harmonizing ensemble which means a bathroom planned as a whole, not just "equipped" with random pieces. The cost will be little if any more than if mediocre pieces were chosen. For it costs no more to mould fixtures in pleasing designs. And installation cost of beautiful fixtures is no more than that of mediocre ones.

See these and the complete range of better plumbing materials for smallest or largest homes at Crane Exhibit Rooms. Equip that new house of yours with them to give it greatest living comfort and maximum value. Modernize your older home with Crane plumbing, and pay only a small amount down, the balance monthly, under the Crane Budget Plan.

Buy from any responsible plumbing contractor. For full information, mail the coupon at right.



The Crane Corwith Lavatory, C 220-M1. Of vitreous china, in white or your choice of eleven charming colors.

MAIL THIS ····COUPON TODAY······s.N.

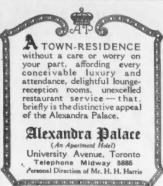
Crane Limited, 1170 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal Please send me, without obligation on my your book on modern plumbing, and heating

FIXTURES, VALVES, FITTINGS, AND PIPING, FOR DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL USE

wit

Bu

IT









THE WENTWORTH ARMS

HAMILTON, CANADA Phone Regent 6040 Situated Main St., opposite Court House and one block from C.P.R. Depot. "Most attractive home like Hotel in Niagara district." All rooms, run-ning hot and cold water, also bath, recently been re-decorated. Good meals in our artistic Dining Room —Try the special Chicken Dinner on Sundays. Afternoon Tea in our heautiful Tea Room. heautiful Tea Room.



INVITATION TO HOME **DECORATORS**

There is no rein on the ingenuity you can display in decorating your home. You can express your individuality and personality in any way you choose within the bounds of good taste. But it is only when you see a wide range of styles in furniture, decorative pieces, and drapery designs that you can choose particular pieces for your home. home.

That is why Ridpath's maintain three floors filled with home furnishings, decorative pieces, and materials for the convenience of customers. Resolve to call in next time you are passing.







BIRTHS

VILLETORTE—At Stirling, Ontario, on Priday, June 12th, 1931, to Mr. and Mrs. Juhn Dévé-Villetorte (née Dorothy Alger), a daughter.

ENGAGEMENTS

Dr. and Mrs. Sylvester Moyer, Rose-town, Sask., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marjorie Hunter, to Mr. Frederick Young Lofft of St. Marys, Ontario. The wedding will take place the latter part of June in Saskatoon.

Dr. Albert Edwin Rudell of Kitchener, announces the engagement of his eldest daughter, Elizabeth Maurine, to Mr. Gerald Ernest Eastman of Kitchener, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Roy Eastman of Ottawa, the Wedding to take place quietly, early in July.

MARRIAGES

On Thursday, June 4th, by the Rev. anon Skey, Marjorle Edith, only daugh-er of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. H. English, bronto, to Robert John Agnew, son of fr. and Mrs. Thos. C. Agnew of Toronto.

THE SOCIAL WORLD

By ADÈLE M. GIANELLI

IT IS a far cry from four hundred years ago when the English dined at 10 a.m.! Breakfast at 7. dinner at 10, supper at 4, and livery at 8 p.m. was the fashionable schedule then, but fashions in dining grow later if shorter and in this year of grace we have advanced almost the round of the clock to the hour of dining. However it was at a smart dinner-party the other night that an original hostess was more concerned with trifling with the calendar rather than the clock. Place-cards consisted of faces instead of names and the faces were photographs of each guest taken at the age of five or thereabouts!

Miss Betty Blackwell gave the dinner at the Eglinton Hunt for Miss Kathleen Ritchie whose mar-riage to Mr. Tom Gilmour is taking place on the 20th. And another amusing entertainment tabled in their honour followed the dinner given at the Scarborough Golf Club by Mr. Jack Hawthorne whose supper-party later at his house made merry at a table spread with a green satin cloth on which stood miniature wedding-cake complete to the minutest detail.

Sir Stafford and Lady Cripps' son and daughter, Diana, (the latter, who will be a debutante at next year's Court, is one of the bridesmaids) are staying with Mr. and Mrs. Harold Ritchie and another English guest will be Colonel the Hon. Osbert Vesey whom Canadians, who have attended the Court of St. James, will remember as one of those Gentlemen-at-Arms who attend His Majesty. Col. Vesey, by the way, is a brother-in-law of that charming Lady Cecily Vesey who is a friend of Mrs. Derek Murphy, formerly Elizabeth Lawson, that pretty Ottawa girl.

There has been a round of entertaining for the bride (whose wedding-gown, be it whispered, is that very Vionnet model which won the Fifth Avenue prize) and some of the hostesses are Mrs. Strachan Bongard—one of the wedding attendants; Mrs. Bongard's sister, Mrs. Herbert Hall, who gave a lun-cheon as did Mrs. Philip Tilley; Miss Helen Ritchie; and Miss Hilma Farquharson, another bridesmaid, at whose supper-party at the King Edward Hotel her brother, Mr. Donald Farquharson, was host. And I hear that after the rehearsal the preceding day, all the wedding-party are dining at the Toronto Club with Mr. and Mrs. John Gilmour, the groom's parents.

Miss Barbara Ryckman and Mrs Bethune Larratt Smith also entertained for Miss Joyce Warden whose marriage to Mr. John Douglas Fraser Ross will be a smart event of that same day. Mrs. J. Gordon Macdonald, the bride's aunt, is holding the reception and the wedding retinue includes wellknown members of the younger set.

Then on the following Saturday, Hamilton society will be keenly interested in that Toronto wedding which will be quite a quiet affair but which is attracting much attention as Dr. and Mrs. J. R. L. Starr's daughter, Alida, is such a favorite and the groom-to-be is Mr. Crawford Martin. The luncheon given by Mrs. W. D. Ross at Govjolliest of parties in the bride's honour and the week before the 27th is booked up with entertainbut a small one with only Mrs. Harry Jackman as an attendant, the wee Patricia Doherty as flowergirl and Mr. Wilfrid Mayor who is coming up from Ottawa to be best

Looking ahead, Mrs. F. H. Phippen-who is President of the Ladies' Golf section of the Toronto Hunt Club-is presenting the prizes on the 24th and entertaining tea afterwards. Mrs. Edgar Crow Baker who is always so hospitable to visiting golfers in Victoria, recently passed through Toronto after crossing on the Empress of Britain and Mrs. John D. Hay, Mrs. Bruce Morrison, Colonel and Mrs. Walter Kingsmill, Miss Edith Kingsmill and Mrs. J. J. Ashworth entertained for her and Miss Jean Ross who accompanied

The golf tournament being held at Lucerne-in-Quebec is to feature a great Costume Ball which is taking place at the Seigniory Club on July 4th. Rumor has it that this historic spot—under a midsummer moon-will see such things as his-



MRS. GEORGE DONALD McMURRICH Formerly Miss Betty Southam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Southam,
Toronto, whose marriage was a June event.
—Photo by Charles Aylett.

reminds me, have you read "Smarandaland"-that romantic novel by the late Lord Thomson whose secret love idyll is now revealed in the preface by Mr. Ramsay Mac-Donald? "The Lady of the Emeralds—more like a flower than a thing of human clay" is called

Smaranda in the book but her identity is disclosed now by Lord Thomson's closest friend, Ramsay MacDonald, who tells of the friendship between the late Air Minister who perished with the R-101 and the Princess Marthe Bibesco. She is a member of the famous Roumanian family and Smarandaland is Roumania where Lord Thomson was a military attache before the war. The Princess recently has been visiting Lossiemouth with Mr. MacDonald and it is said will write a life-history of the air-

diplomat.

An international romance with which Torontonians are more closely concerned was the marriage of lovely Peggie Hearne, Major and Mrs. F. G. Hearne's daughter, to Mr. David Larr—a young artillery officer in the United States army and son of Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Larr, Meridian, Mississippi. The wedding procession was cleverly arranged-or "manoeuvred" should one say in military parlance-so that the very long nave of St. Paul's seemed not as endless as usual for the bridesmaids-five of them-walked in single file, wellspaced and following slowly after the ushers who, besides Mr. Reginald Hearne, Mr. James Watson and Mr. Glenholme Hughes, were brother officers of the groom at Sackett's Harbor-Major Uhl, Mr.

Faur and Mr. Davis. In sky-blue eyelet-embroidered frocks flaring into flounces of organdie and evelet-embroidered hats lined with pink the shade of their gloves and shoes, the bridesmaids carried sweet pea and forgetments although the wedding will be me-not bouquets to complete the pink and blue combination. They were Colonel and Mrs. Alexander Fraser's two daughters, Helen and Sheila, Mrs. Glenholme Hughes, and the Misses Elizabeth Wise, of Waterdown, N.Y., and Mona Hearne, sister of the bride.

I met those two bachelors-Colonel Baptist Johnston and Captain Ian Macdonnell-going into the church wearing exactly the proper expression for the occasion and sitting in the adjoining pew was Mrs. A. J. Van Nostrand who whispered that she had just received a letter from her daughter. Nora. Mrs. Basil Wedd, in Copenhagen and she and her husband and Princess Erik had been celebrating the recent visit of Major and Mrs. Herridge to Denmark.

Then the bride came up the aisle a sunny fairy creature in a satin Empire gown with tiny puff sleeves topping long lace ones to match the Renaissance lace cap. She carried quite the loveliest Auratum lilies and yards and yards of tulle train throng enjoying "The Immortal billowed after her. In fact, after Hour"—that delightful play prowe had ascended the steep hill in Major and Mrs. Harold Gzowski's presented in the pastoral setting of car that led to Bulwick and the tory repeating itself when descend-ants of historical Canadians make high garden-plateau where the re-ception was held, one felt like part much success with the beautiful

merry as their forebears. Which of the decoration on the top layer of a wedding-cake so bridal was the sunny scene and diaphanous the costumes-Mrs. Hearne a picture in white lace with a blue Gains-borough hat flowing with ostrich.

Some of the guests were Miss Amy Ashton who was wearing that stunning lace gown which was her bridesmaid's dress at Miss Phyllis Ashton's wedding; Mrs. John Orde and Mrs. Winnifred Pope who were telling me that amusing superstition about Oleanders being detrimental to marriage—there were none there; Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McDougald whose dog "Mac" must go into society as he awaited them so grandly in their Laflage car and wagged a tail unequalled by the British lion; Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Logie whose purse most uncannily matched her pretty flowered frock and yet it just happened—being sent from New York by her mother, Mrs. Cassels; Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid Parry who were accompanied by Mr. Glyn Parry; Mr. and Mrs. George Watson and Mrs. J. MacNab Wilson and Eleanor in a smart red and white frock; Mr. and Mrs. Horace Hunter whose son, Donald, is on the Canadian team competing at the Olympia Horse Show; Mrs. Ralph Hutchison and the Misses Lorna Farmer, Adele Gilmour and Frieda Laidlaw. Bishop Seager came from Kingston to perform the ceremony.

Lights of the Church and University attended the dinner given in Hart House to honour Professor A. H. Young of Trinity College who is retiring to devote his time to research in Canadian history. There was a goodly gathering of more frivolous society, too, as Mr. Young's interests are wide and he has a delightful habit of never forgetting old friends. It is a fact, that no matter how deeply Mr. Young becomes immersed in the annals of history, one may still find him a next-door neighbor as many of his interesting writings are already in book form. Colonel H. C. Osborne came up from Ottawa to propose the toast of the evening and a few present were Premier and Mrs. Henry, Provost and Mrs. Cosgrave, Colonel Henry Brock, Major and Mrs. Grant, Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Kirkpatrick, Sir Frederick and Lady Stupart, Mr. Elmes Henderson and Miss Cartwright.

Among other garden parties and fetes held in Toronto recently were Sir William and Lady Hearst's At Home in their stately garden and the picturesque fete held at "The Hollow", Mrs. William Boultbee's pretty place in York Mills. Mrs. J. R. Robinson, Mrs. Boultbee's daughter, later loaned her house for a dance and Mrs. Palin Harris, Mrs. Stewart Jarvis and Mrs. James Dimmock were among those assisting.

The latter two were among the presented in the pastoral setting of the gardens of St. Hilda's College. The simple costumes that achieved

F YOU WANT

your satin slippers or dress material dyed to a perfect color match.

Your beautiful laces and kid gloves restored to unusual beauty.

Your morning suit, spats, top hat or cravat given new found smartness.

FOR WEDDINGS - SHOWERS and RE-CEPTIONS ... call







good stores

sold

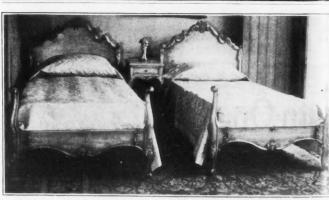
nearly

MERCURY

to adorn and to wear well

Mercury Mills Limited - - - Hamilton





Hand-Carved French Style Beds

LIONEL RAWLINSON

Makers of Distinctive Hand-Made Furniture 647-649 YONGE STREET, TORONTO



NO CONTROL OF THE CON



CAMPANA'S ITALIAN BALM



A Safe Depilatory

X-Bazin is a fragrant hair remover, as essential to fastidious women as their favorite cosmetic.

This pleasant cream . . so simply applied, is gentle and harmless to the skin . . it removes unwanted hair quickly, safely and surely. Try it . . obtainable everywhere . .

nd extremely inexpensive.

Sole Canadian Distributors
PALMERS LIMITED
Mastre-1



BACKACHE

Wonderful relief from pain

30000

Backache is one of those wearying omplaints which bind all their victims or one of the second of the

am writing to tell you of the great it I have received from Kruschen. My friend, Mrs. H., had received nuch benefit that she begged me twe Kruschen a trial, although at I was doubtful, because I had tried nany things. At last, however, I some of her Kruschen, and, feeling that I was doubt and the strength of the stre full, I purchased a bottle, and I can stly say that before I had finished bottle my backache was gone. I have red for years with kidney trouble dreadful headaches, and now to be from the pain altogether is wonder-—(Mrs C)



LARR-HEARNE BRIDAL GROUP The bride and groom and bridesmaids at the wedding of Miss Peggie Hearne and Mr. David Larr. The bridesmaids are Miss Helen Fraser, Miss Elizabeth Wise, Miss Mona Hearne, Mrs. Glenholme Hughes and Miss Sheila Fraser.

Minister of Justice, entertained at

one of her delightful luncheons at

the Country Club in Ottawa in honour of Mrs. W. D. Herridge,

wife of the Minister to Washing-

ton. The table decoration was done

in mauve and yellow iris and among the thirty guests were Lady

Mount Stephen, of London England, Mrs. F. S. Meighen, of Montreal, Lady Kemp of Toronto, Mrs.

Herbert Marler of Montreal and

Tokyo, Lady Clark, Mrs. Hanford

MacNider and the Countess Rogeri.

dence on Lummer Street, Saint

decoration and covers were laid for

Miss Mary Murray, granddaugh-ter of Mrs. John McMillan, Ger-main Street, Saint John who will

Alastair Morrison of Upper Canada, is being much feted. Mrs.

Hugh Mackay was a recent hostess

at a delightful bridge at Mrs. Ross'

cottage at Ashburn Lake, Saint

At the Riverside Golf and Country Club, Saint John, on Tuesday evening, Miss Frances Beatteay

and her brother, Mr. George Beat-teay, gave a delightful dance to which the younger guests at the

marriage on that day of their sis-

ter, Miss Helen Lime Beatteay and Dr. Hugh McLean took place.

Bruce Holders' orchestra provided

the dance music and supper was served in the attractive dining room of the club. Mrs. Sidney Jones and Mrs. Allan Beatteay

Marriages

Pink and white shaggy peonies and

lovely bankings of soft feathery ferns and palms were used effectively to adorn All Saints' Anglican church for the smart wedding of Winnifred Vio-

the smart wedning or winninger vibelet Cuffe-Quin, only daughter of Captain and Mrs. W. T. Cuffe-Quin, to Mr. William Toller, son of the late Colonel and Mrs. Fred Toller, all of Ottawa. Rev. C. G. Hepburn, the rector, officiated. The bride was given in marriage.

riage by her father and was attended by a charming group of attendants,
Miss Margaret Drayton of Toronto, as

maid of honor, and two bridesmaids, Mrs. Mark Gillin of Toronto and Miss Helen Bremner of Ottawa. Mr. Leslie Mackenzie of Toronto was best man, and acting as ushers were Mr. Owen Toller, twin brother of the bridegroom

gette and lace with a large brown hat and a corsage bouquet of roses. Miss. Fetherstonaugh, grandaunt of the bride, was in black.

Following the ceremony, a largely attended reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. The rooms were prettily adorned with pink and white spring flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Toller left for Murray Bay and on their return will reside on Daly Ave. The bride travelled in a chic costume of brown crepe, the coat faced with white. Her hat was a model of brown and white, with shoes and handbag to match.

The marriage took place at the home of the bride's parents in Kingston, Ont., of Mary Imogene, elder daughter of Dr. Arthur L. Clark, Dean of Science of Queen's University, and Mrs. Clark, to Dr. William Adams Campbell,

were chaperones.

married this month to Mr.

blending of a few colours were designed by the Misses Elsie and Adeline Wadsworth and I noticed their sister, Mrs. Ford Howland, in the charmed circle of an audience that included Mrs. Walter Greene, Mrs. Kenneth McDougall, Mrs. Molyneux Gordon, Miss Jeanette Rathbun, Dr. and Mrs. Kirkwood, Mrs. Allan Cassels, General and Mrs. Cartwright whose chic little daughter, Barbara with Faith Warren, was "ushering", Mr. Ven-ables, Dr. Ham and Mrs. E. F.

A large and representative gathering attended the Montreal Hunt at luncheon on Monday at her resi-Horse Show when perfect summer weather prevailed. The pink coats John, in honor of Miss Creaghan of the members of the Hunt seen of Newcastle, N.B., who is visiting against a background of verdant her sister, Mrs. D. King Hazen. green lent a picturesque aspect to Tulips made an attractive table this outstanding event of the season.

Among those present were Mr. George A. Ross, joint M.F.H., and Mrs. Ross, Lieut.-Col. G. L. Ogilvie, joint M.F.H., and Mrs. Ogilvie, Mr. J. W. McConnell, Brig.-Gen. W. W. Gibsone and Mrs. Gibsone, Mrs. Colin Campbell, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Charles MacLean, Colonel and Mrs. E. G. M. Cape, Miss M. Eberts, Mr. and Mrs. E. John, when prizes were awarded M. Eberts, Mr. and Mrs. Allan to Mrs. James V. Russell, Mrs. S. Ronald Jones, Miss Daphne Paterson and Miss Constance White. Mrs. William Leggatt, Mrs. Henry Gault, Mrs. Bedford Jones, Major and Mrs. Drury, of St. John's Que., Miss Molson, Lt.-Col. Gilbert Stairs, Mr. Fred Cowans and Mr. Percy Cowans.

Ideal weather greeted the large number of people attending the races at Connaught Park, Ottawa, on the Saturday afternoon when the occasion was honoured by the presence of His Excellency the Governor-General with several members of the Vice-Regal staff and guests at Government House. On Saturday morning the directors of the Connaught Park Jockey Club sent a beautiful bouquet of roses, together with a note to Her Excellency, the Countess of Bessborough, expressing their regret at her inability to be present, to which she replied by a very gracious note, written in French, to the president, the Hon. N. A. Belcourt, expressing the hope that she would be present at the Autumn meeting.
His Excellency was escorted to

the Vice-Regal box by the president where they were joined by Miss Beatrice Belcourt and the ladies of the party.

Among those who went to the box to spend a few minutes chatting with His Excellency were: Sir William and Lady Clark, the Hon. Herbert and Mrs. Marler, the Hon. Rodolphe and Mme. Lemieux, Mrs. Hugh Guthrie and Mrs. E. N. Rhodes.

and acting as ushers were Mr. Owen Toller, twin brother of the bridegroom, Mr. Rolf Emery and Mr. C. J. Morris.

An exquisite model of shimmering white satin made on long straight lines was worn by this attractive bride. The yoke was of old Honton lace and the sleeves were long and close fitting. Her veil of tulle was worn with a narrow band of Honiton lace and a semi-circlet of orange blossoms across the back. She carried lily of the valley and orchids. The maid of honor was charming in pale pink net made with a tight bodice and a full long skirt. She wore a large pale pink mohair hat and carried pink sweet peas. The bridesmaids wore dresses of a similar design to that of the maid of honor, with blue sashes. They also wore large pink mohair hats with blue and pink velvet ribbons and carried pink sweet peas and blue delphinium. Mrs. Cuffe-Quin, mother of the bride, wore a handsome costume of beige georgette and lace with a large brown hat and a corsage bouquet of roses. A few of those noticed in the members' enclosure were, the Japanese Consul General, Col. the Hon. Murray MacLaren, Major General and Mrs. J. H. MacBrien, Judge E. J. Daly, Lady Perley, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Crowdy, Mrs. A. E. Fripp, Miss Freda Fripp, Mrs. E. R. Bremner, Mrs. Darcy McGee, the Misses Blackburn, Mrs. Louis White Mrs. Allan Keefer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Forbes, the Hon. George and Mrs. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Blair and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sladen.

SHE must have MR. BOVRIL

if she has "That sinking feeling" son of the late Dr. J. A. Campbell, of Kingston and Mrs. Campbell. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Barbara Clark and the best man was Dr. John Orr of Kingston. The Rev. G. A. Brown, of Chalmers United Church officiated.

The marriage took place in New York on Wednesday, June 3, of Gladys Wilson La Caille, daughter of the Hon. Senator Lawrence A. Wilson, of Montreal, to Baron John H. von Eyssenhardt, of Berlin and New York. Baron and Baroness von Eyssenhardt were in Montreal for a short stay prior to sailing for Europe.

The marriage took place quietly at Knox Crescent Church, Montreal, of Miss Kate D'E. Spottiswoode Brodle, daughter of the late Mr. O. S. Brodie and of Mrs. Brodie, of Edinburgh, Scotland, granddaughter of the late Alexander O. Brodie, a former Lord Chief Justice of Ceylon and Governor of the Central Provinces, Ceylon, and niece of Colonel Robert Spottiswoode, late of the Tenth Royal Hussars, London, to Mr. Richard V. Brorstrom, son of the late Mr. B. P. J. Brorstrom and of Mrs. Hedwig Brorstrom, of Halmstad, Sweden. The Rev. Dr. George Donald officiated. Mrs. Hugh Guthrie, wife of the

Dr. George Donald, Sweden. The Rev. Dr. George Donald officiated.

A wedding of widespread interest was solemnized in Grimsby in St. John's Presbyterian church, when Mr. Graham officiated at the marriage of Phyllis, daughter of Lieut. Col. H. L. Roberts and Mrs. Roberts, to Mr. Douglas Wade, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Wade, Grimsby. The bride, beautiful in her gown of ivory moire, was given away by her father. An innovation was noted in the bridal veil, which was of blush pink tulle, caught with orange blossoms. Slippers of ivory moire were worn, and she carried a bouquet of sweetheart roses. The bride was attended by Miss Ida Fairgrieve of Hamilton, who is her cousin. The bridesmaid was smartly dressed in delphinium blue embroidered voile, and wore a matching hat. Miss Barbara Wade, the groom's sister, made a dainty flower girl in pink embroidered voile dress and hat, and bouquet of pink and mauve sweet peas. Mr. Bruce Geddes attended the groom. Messrs. Lester Turnbull and Thomas Bell (Toronto) were ushers. About one hundred guests were present at the reception at the residence of the bride's parents, after the ceremony. Mrs. Roberts was wearing violet georgette win a black hat. The mother of the groom was in gray transparent velvet. The honeymoon will be spent at Cape Cod. The bride went away in a very smart beige and tangerine linen ensemble, with hat to match. The couple will take up their residence in Grimsby.

The Canadian colony in London, Eng., was well represented at the wedding of Dr. William Egan, son of W. J. Egan of Ottawa, deputy director of immigration for Canada, and Dr. Dorothy McIntosh, physician with the









Arcadian Court Catering Service

Has an enviable reputation Among fashionable hostesses

Arcadian Court has catered for many of the smartest events this season with notable success. It is equipped to cater for hundreds yet no event is too small for its careful attention—the cost is moderate. Arcadian Court caters to:

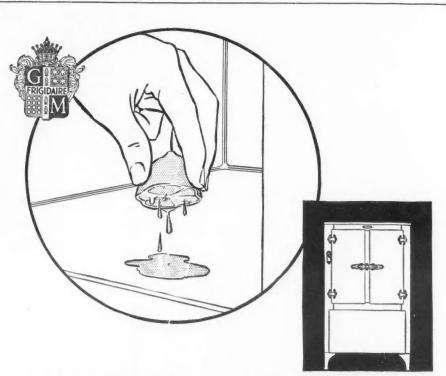
Weddings, engagement luncheons and trousseau teas. Garden Parties, afternoon teas and lawn socials. Picnics, Sunday School picnics, office picnics, club

 ${\it Motor~Lunches}, {\it family~picnics}, {\it small~motoring}$ parties.

Telephone Adelaide 8711.

ROBERT SIMPS ON COMPANY

infant consultation clinic at Green-wich, which took place at St. James' in Canada. They will subsequently church, Spanish Place. The couple will sail on board the steamer Duchess to reside.



SEE HOW FRIGIDAIRE'S PORCELAIN INTERIOR WITHSTANDS THIS . . .

acid lemon test!

You know how fruit juices will ruin ordinary refriger-ator finishes? Not even the acid of lemon juice can stain the Porcelain-on-steel interior of Frigidaire!

Ask the Frigidaire sales-man to prove this. Watch him rub half a lemon over the white interior surface. Watch him squeeze the biting juice over the gleaming porcelain—and note that the acid-bath leaves no trace of tell-tale stain.

And with the greater beauty and greater utility of Porcelain-on-steel the advanced Frigidaire also provides many other unusual advantages. It is temperatures in the food compartment. It has the Hydrator, the Cold Control and the Quickube Ice Tray. It has conveniently elevated food shelves, a smooth, flat top and many other features that add immeasurably to the convenience of Frigid-

powered to maintain lower

We suggest that you call at our showroom and see the new models.

Friaidaire is finished in Porcelain because Porcelain is:

> rust-proof heat-proof blister-proof scratch-proof dirt-proof moisture-proof wear-proof odor-proof time-proof

It is easy to keep clean, everlastingly beautiful.

FRIGIDAIRE

THE NEW AUL WHITE THE PERCENTION OF STEEL PRIGIDAIRES ARE SOLD WITH A GUARANTEE

FRIGIDAIRE CORPORATION, TORONTO ONT.

leure goods supply a ss efficient

Give Them Beans

By SUZETTE

T HAS recently been brought to light in England that you can't be a vegetarian and a British sailor at the same time. On land "Prisoners may have a vegetarian diet" but "meatless meals are not provided in the navy". A tar who gets the vegetarian call in Singapore is out of luck. He can't re-nounce the works of the devil, in the shape of meat, until he reaches the shores of England and then he'll have to commit some civil offence that will land him in gaol. Once safety installed, the life may be a bit tedious, but his principles will be safe, and no doubt the three great English vegetables, spinach-which often tastes like grass cuttings-cabbage, and Brussels sprouts will succeed each other in watery regularity. The apostles of vegetarianism must be distressed by the discovery of this state of affairs in His Majesty's navy. However vegetarians are coming more into their own these days with the adoption of the new fashion of giving vegetables their due, and serving them as separate courses, instead of as additions to the meat

Oscar Wilde once said "Boston beans may be dismissed at once as delusions" which is a statement that seems to strike at the culinary foundations of the United Surely Wilde could not dismiss the string bean as a delu-sion, for it converts many to vegetarianism when it is well and truly unstrung. No one likes to have pieces of thread in their mouths. This is a bean trouble that is decreasing each year as the gardeners have developed an almost stringless variety of both the yellow and green bean. The French have a theory that if you cut beans in diagonal or long slices before cooking them the flavour is lost. Personally I like them cut, even if they have less flavour, for there is a horrible uncut variety known on the menu cards as "refugee beans", and the name adequately describes the taste. If you hold with the French idea you can string the beans and take off the ends, boil them for about fifteen minutes, put them into a sieve, pour on cold water, and then slice them and put them back into boiling water until they are tender. The cold water will help to hold the colour of green beans, as well as cooling them sufficiently to let you

CERTAINLY green, butter, and scarlet runner beans are all very good when served in the old way with meat, but a separate vegetable course is a change from salad. Boil the beans and drain them well, for watery beans are often served but never liked, and put them into a dish to keep warm. Make a sauce poulette by melting two tablespoonfuls of butter, and adding two tablespoonfuls of flour, salt and pepper, one half cupful of the water in which the beans were cooked, and one half cupful of milk. When this has thick-ened add the yoke of an egg, and a teaspoonful of lemon juice, and pour the sauce over the beans. If you like the flavour of onion-and ho does not?—saute a small chopped onion in butter, and add the beans which have been boiled and drained, and stir them gently in the frying pan until they are very hot. The Russians have rather a penchant for using sour cream in their cookery. A Russian recipe tells you to mix one half cupful of sour cream with a teaspoonful of lemon juice and a little chopped parsley, and then to pour the mixture over the cooked beans. Peas and beans are delicious together, and an attractive dish can be made by heaping green peas in the centre, and surrounding them with well buttered beans. Little triangles of toast can be used to decorate the dish. Vegetable souffle is made with about two pounds of various vegetables, beans, peas, potatoes, carrots and spinach. Cut the potatoes and carrots into small pieces and boil the vegetables all together in enough stock to cover them. When they are all tender stir in a cupful of milk and let the mixture cool. Add the yokes of two eggs. three tablespoonfuls of grated

in the whites of stiff. Pour the eased dish, cover ered crumbs, and ven.

ther a lawyer or seful to know that his book "Health published in 1655 were fed to judges hinder sleep and

procure watchfulness". If your defence is a pretty good one it would be wise to feed the judge beans, although he may jibe at them as breakfast food. On the other hand, if there are one or two points better left a little misty be sure no beans have been given to his lordship. Those forty winks of his may give you the

Marriages

AN INTERESTING ceremony was solemnized in St. George's Church, Parrsboro, N.S., on Wednesday afternoon, June 3rd, when Josephine D. McKenna, daughter of the late Horace W. MacKenna and Mrs. Hance J. Logan, was united in marriage to Mr. James Harry White, son of Mr. and Mrs. James White, of Amherst, Nova Scotia. The rector, Rev. Charles Harris, officiated. The bride, who was given in marriage by her step-father, the Honourable Senator Hance J. Logan, looked very lovely in a gown of silk chantilly lace with appliques of flat crepe and a veil of princess lace, held in place by a Juliet cap with a wreath of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of rapture roses and lilies-of-the-valley. The bridesmaid, Miss Carolyn MacKenna, sister of the bride, was charmingly gowned in flowered chiffon with bouquet of butterfly roses. Margaret Trueman was dainty as flower girl in a Kate Greenaway costume with nosegay of rosebuds and forget-me-nots. Anna Margaret Sandilands, niece of the bride, was most attractive as trainbearer in a pretty little frock of green chiffon, Mr. William Ormond of Amherst, N.S., was best man and the ushers were Mr. Milton C. Frazee of Amherst, N.S., and Dr. C. B. Climo, of Halifax, N.S. Mrs. Logan, mother of the bride, looked very bandsome in a Patou model of blue chiffon with godets and jacket of black lace and large black hat. Mrs. White, the groom's mother, was most becomingly gowned in navy blue chiffon with a smart hat of Bangkok in the same shade. The wedding music was rendered most acceptably by Miss Ruth MacKenzie, cousin of the bride. A reception was held after the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents attended by a large number of guests. The beautifully appointed table was presided over by Mrs. Murdock D. MacKenzie and Mrs. Charles Huntley, Ices were cut by Mrs. Reginald M. McCaul, of Toronto, and Mrs. Harris G. Hagen of Amherst. Among the out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Huntley. Ices were cut by Mrs. Reginald M. McCaul, of Toronto, and Mrs. Harris G. Hagen of Amherst. Among the Halifax.

Halifax.

Mr. and Mrs. White left on a motor trip, after which they will reside in Amherst. For travelling the bride was smart in midnight blue and white, with wrap trimmed with lapin. Hat, shoes and gloves of the same shade were worn.

Travellers

Lord Duncannon, Major Bellam and Mr. A. Ponsonby were guests recently of the Lieutenant-Governor of Mani-

Lady Poole, of Cornwall, England, after visiting her uncle, Mr. Wi'liam Hanson, Montreal, for a month has sailed for home.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenholme Moss and Miss Adele Austin, of Toronto, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Coyners at Westmeath Chateau, Bermuda, Miss Gertrude Brock and Miss Muriel Brock, and their niece Miss Mildred Brock, of Toronto, who have been spending four months in Portofino, Florence, Lake Como, Paris and London, have returned home.

of Mrs. Glassco's mother, Lady Price.
Mrs. Malcolm Trustram Eve and her
children are arriving from England to
spend the summer with Mrs. Eve's
mother, Lady Nanton in Winnipeg.
Colonel and Mrs. C. Frederick Hamilton, of Ottawa, have returned home
after visiting for the past few months
in Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.
Mrs. C. A. Godfrey, of Vancouver,
B. C., is the guest of her son Wing
Commander A. E. Godfrey and Mrs.
Godfrey in Ottawa.
Mr. and Mrs. William Morrison, of
Hamilton, Ont., have sailed for England to spend several months abroad.
Mrs. Morrison is to present to Mrs. G.
Howard Ferguson a life membership
in the I. O. D. E.
Major General A. H. MacDonnell and
Hon. Senator White were recent guests
at the Seigniory Club, Lucerne in Quebec.
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Fleming of Ot-

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Fleming, of Ottawa, have sailed for England to visit their son-in-law and daughter, Vis-count and Viscountess Hardinge, at

count and Viscountess Hardinge, at Penhurst, Kent.

Mrs. R. A. McInnes and her family, the Chateau St. Louis, have left for their summer home at Muskoka.

The Right Rev., the Bishop of Hon-an, China, and Mrs. White, have taken Mrs. R. Street's house, Roxborough St. W., for the summer months.

Sir Francis O. Lindley, Ambassador Japan, was a visitor in Toronto last

week.
Sir Arthur Currie, of Montreal, has
left for Schenectady, N. Y., to attend
the Commencement Exercises of Union College when he will receive the
honourary degree of Doctor of Laws.
Lady Forget, of Montreal, is occupying her summer residence. "Gil Mont"

g her summer residence "Gil Mont," . Irenee les Bains. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Price, of Quebec, who have spent a month in

France and Italy are now in England and expect to return from their honeymoon the end of this month. Mrs. Price was formerly Miss Beatrice

Mr. Justice Fabre Surveyer, of Mont. real, has sailed to spend several months in England, Holland and

Major and Mrs. Fred T. McKean, of Montreal, have taken up their resi-dence at 83 Highbourne Road, Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Cronyn are occupying Mr. and Mrs. Graham Campbell's house on St. George Street during their absence from town.

mrs. Henry Rawlings with her daughter, Miss Margaret Rawlings, of Montreal, have sailed for England to join Mr. Henry Miller Rawlings who has spent the winter in Switzer-They will remain abroad all

Major and Mrs. Wood, who have been in England have returned to The Alexandra, Toronto. Senator and Mrs. H. S. Beland, have

Senator and Mrs. H. S. Beland, have left for Beauce where they will remain for some time.

Mrs. Edward Fauquier, of Ottawa, has sailed for England and will join her daughter, Miss Betty Fauquier who has been abroad for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. William St. Pierre, of Montreal, have sailed for England and will travel on the Continent returning in Sentember. in September.

Mrs. Godfrey Isaacs, of England, sister of Lord Reading, has arrived in Montreal prior to a visit to her son in British Columbia.

Mr. and Mrs. K. J. C. Dunstan, of

Toronto, have moved to their summer home on Lake Shore Rd., Centre Island.

Miss Helen Ritchie, daughter of Mrs.

F. A. Ritchie, Inglewood Dr., who has been studying at the Royal Academy London, England, has returned

in London, England, home.

The Hon. Margaret Shaughnessy and the Hon. Hazel Shaughnessy, daughters of Lord and Lady Shaughnessy, of Montreal, have returned home from school in England.

Mrs. Herbert Marler, of Montreal, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Cecil North, at Lawrence, Long Island, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Smith, Mrs. Marks and Miss Aileen Marks were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Her-bert Daly at "Kilmeaden", Napanee.

EATON'S Has It -SCHIAPARELLI'S Trousered Skirt

Our Paris Office shipped out to Canada, post haste, the model Mme. Schiaparelli showed at her mid-season opening—the divided skirt which prophets declare every up-to-date sportswoman will be wearing soon.

We have copied the Schiaparelli modeleven to the gilt clips—in cream Viyella flannel. You'll see by our sketch how wholly skirt-like it is when the wearer stands at ease.

> Sizes are 14 to 18. Price \$10.95

FOURTH FLOOR CENTRE

T. EATON COLINITED CANADA





the BEST SHOWER your money buy

The precision manufacturing methods of a firm with more than a quarter of a century of experience in making high grade plumbing supplies are your best guarantee that the WALLRICH built-in shower will give complete satisfaction for a lifetime.

Its beautiful appearance is only one of many reasons for its nation-wide popularity.

Sound engineering has combined with this fine appearance the highest degree of mechanical efficiency—without sacrificing one for the other in the slightest.

Every part is right—because of real craftsmanship—followed by many searching tests and inspections.

That's why the WALLRICH stands out-why it always induces pride of ownership.

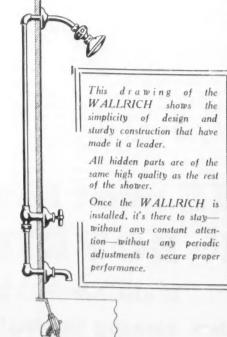
Your plumber sells it—no matter where you live in Canada. Remember the name—WALLRICH.

WALLACEBURG BRASS & IRON MFG. CO.

WALLACEBURG ONTARIO. TORONTO-8 Wellington E. MONTREAL-1420 Victoria. WINNIPEG-52 Adelaide



. . the WALLRICH



URDAY NIGHT

BUSINESS

FINANCE

GOLD & DROSS

INSURANCE

THE MARKET

the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 20, 1931

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

SILVER DECLINE MENACES STABILITY

Low Price of Silver Places Serious Restraint on World Trade - Restoration to Normal Basis of Value is Major Economic Issue



SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN

A picturesque camera creation of an autogyro, the latest development in aeronautics, as it arrived over Los Angeles on the final leg of the first transcontinental flight ever completed by a ship of this type. Prominent aviation authorities have expressed the opinion that the autogyro, which can land or take off from an exceedingly small space and which can descend, with engine off, slower than a man in a parachute, has provided the answer to the problem of flying dangers. The autogyro is the invention of a Spaniard, Senor de la Cierva, and its development has been slow and thorough. At the present time commercial models are on the market and types of the new ship have already been seen at Canadian airports

SOME MONEY ILLUSIONS

How World-Wide Failure to Appreciate the Fundamental Purpose of Money Has Contributed to Depression

By J. GRAEME WATSON

MANY and various are the cures which have been situations which arose suggested to bring to an end the present period business depression. Much of the discussion has tered around the question of money-bi-metallism he shortage of gold—the mal-distribution of gold he over-expansion of credit—the timidity of credit. Possibly the depression will be over before experts ee on either its cause or its cure, and the subject be droped—until the next time. "When the devil will be droped—until the next time.

s well, the devil a saint was he. Let us consider money in so far as it constitutes potential power to acquire real wealth. By real alth I mean land, buildings, food, clothing and the nany other commodities that go to satisfy the materneeds or desires of mankind. Money I stretch to include potential buying power in many forms, starting with gold coins of standard value and running through the entire range of monetary wealth and credits such as bank deposits, short loans, long term bonds, evidences of indebtedness of all kinds-be the chance repayment good, bad or indifferent, let us consider money all those non-commodity possessions which have a fixed face value in terms of the monetary standard.

In the dawn of civilization, when the tiller of the soil discovered that his harvest was greater than the needs of his family, he hit upon the idea of exchanging the surplus for some of the leopard skins of his include cereals in his diet. As time went on, these exchanges became more frequent and varied, and methods had to be devised to take care of the new

The hunter might require grain, but the farmer's family was well outfitted at the moment with leopardskin clothing. The farmer was quite willing to give the grain to the hunter, on the understanding that at some future date the hunter would supply an equivalent amount of the fruits of the chase, when the farmwanted them. Such an understanding could be represented by something tangible and indestructible. so the hunter handed him a token, possibly a shell, or a rare piece of metal, to be returned when the bargain was completed, and thus was born the idea of our potential buying power, money.

THILE in the beginning these tokens were no doubt regarded solely as evidence of an uncompleted bargain, yet one supposes that as their use increased and they became more numerous and generally accepted, those who were prudent realized the desirability of having a few always on hand.

The hunter, for instance, owing to a scarcity of game, might for a season be unable to kill any more than he needed for his own requirements, or, he might have a surplus of game, yet for a time could find nobe certain of finding in the ground or on the sea shore, tokens of the types that were becoming accept-

able as a standard amongst his neighbors. The desire to accumulate these tokens, prompted

(Continued on Page 25)

By A. W. BLUE

The age-long sovereignty of silver has ended. This once proud member of the "precious" metal aristocracy has been divested of its rank and has been reduced to base metal status. It is so regarded in commercial circles today.

Although shorn of its prestige silver has not lost its influence and reverberations of its downfall have been heard around the world. Leading economists attribute no small part of the responsibility for the world's economic ills to the reduction in silver metal prices to the lowest point in history.

The silver "problem" is a vital issue that is menacing the economic stability of the world today. It forms the currency base for fully one-half of the population of the world and its precipitate decline has resulted in tremendous impairment of the purchasing power of at least 800 millions of people.

How to restore a semblance of its former value is an issue with which the economic experts are grappling for it is recognized that its successful solution will materially expedite world trade recovery by restoring vast markets for western goods now rendered impotent by the drastic fall in their national currency.

Canada's interest in the problem, apart from academic considerations, is twofold in character. As the third largest producer of silver, Canada is naturally interested in any movement which has for its objective the establishment of a higher price level for a commodity which she has to sell. In the second place, as one of the leading exporting nations of the world, she is vitally concerned with measure: which may lead to the opening up of larger markets for her exportable surpluses.

THE significance of the decline in silver is per-haps lost to the average individual, who complacently jingles his silver coins in his pockets as he finds their parchasing power undiminished. But when it is recalled that two of the most

populous countries in the world, India and China, are dependent upon silver coinage both for domestic and international trade, the purchasing power of which has been reduced to practically one-third of its normal equivalent in terms of gold, the catastrophic influence of the slump becomes apparent.

Since 1926 silver has moved on the downgrade, gaining momentum in the past sixteen or eighteen months when its slump to below previously recorded low levels impressed upon the world at large the imminent seriousness of the situation.

In 1926 the average price of silver was 62.106 cents per ounce, comparing with 69.065 cents for For several years preceding, the price of silver had been fairly constant, following the flare-up in 1919 and 1920 when, for special reasons, silver attained a maximum price of \$1.38 per ounce. In 1927 the average price declined to 56.370 cents; firmed slightly to 58.176 in 1928 and dipped to an average of 52.993 in 1929.

The decline gained momentum in 1930, extending

from 45 cents in January to 32.365 cents in December with an average for the year of 38.154. The slump continued into 1931 with the all-time low established on February 15th, when the metal sold for a shilling an ounce in London and 2534 cents in New York. The current quotation of 27 cents per ounce reflects but a negligible recovery from the ex-

THE face of the general tendency toward deflation throughout the basic commodity group one naturally associates the break in silver to corresponding conditions of over-production and lack of demand. This does not exactly cover this situation as we shall see. World annual production has approximated 240 million ounces for several years. Canada's contribution last year was 26.2 million ounces as compared with 105.7 million ounces by Mexico and 50.4 million ounces by the United States. Canada's output last year, incidentally, was the highest since 1915, due to the increased recoveries of silver in association with enlarged base metal pro-

Contrasted with an annual average output of 240 million ounces for the world the annual consumption has ranged at approximately 265 million ounces, a figure substantially in excess of fresh output. The production-consumption ratio does not supply a conventional explanation of the decline. search a little deeper still.

Silver is now classed as a commodity. Its price is no longer fixed. It fluctuates broadly as we have seen. But silver differs from ordinary commodities such as wheat, butter and eggs which, when consumed, leave a vacuum which must be filled by further production. Silver, on the other hand, is an flows into what has been fittingly termed "a vast pool of accumulation".

These accumulations are represented in part by body who particularly wanted it. He could not always government holdings for coinage purposes and to a still larger degree as hoards held by Indian natives. Hoarding is one of the hereditary practices of the Indian people which has come down through the ages. Lack of confidence in government and instimore of these than he could use, but was anxious to originally by prudence, became with certain individuals greatly stimulated by avarice, or the desire for any state of development, were influences which power, and to that extent their use became perverted served to instil in the Indian mind a desire and (Continued on Page 23)

P.m. P's Column

T IS, unfortunately, practically certain now that this year's Canadian wheat crop will be substantially below par as the result of the damage caused by the shortage of moisture on the prairies, and that Canadian business will get less aid than usual from this direction. In addition there is the disturbing possibility that the business of wheat production in Canada will be less profitable than formerly for several years to come by reason of the increased competition from other world producers, including Russia Faced with the necessity of developing additional revenues elsewhere if we are to maintain our national income and standards of living, we may well ask afresh if Mr. Bennett's Government acted wisely in shutting the door so abruptly on Russian trade.

OR practically every manufacturing nation other than Canada, Russia is the chief comfort and hope today. In a world whose buying power, other than for bare necessities, has temporarily been almost annihilated, Russia stands out as the one great consuming nation which is not only willing but eager to purchase the surplus manufactured products of other nations, to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars.



Political considerations aside, Russia is the ideal market in a world otherwise strikingly devoid of markets. The United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, Italy are bidding eagerly against each other for Russian business, and for more than one, notably Germany, the orders obtained from Russia have been nothing less than salvation.

MR. BENNETT recognizes the need for developing new markets for Canada's product and has looked to China, but he has given no good reasons for favor-ing China as against Russia. Whatever truth there is in the argument that to assist Russia to reconstruct herself economically is to create a competitor to destroy us, the same must surely apply to China as well as to any other backward nation to whom we might be asked to supply goods. True, we might at first sell China only our cereals instead of the agricultural implements with which to produce them, as in the case of Russia, but presumably China would not stop there. Awakened to the advantages offered by international trade, she also might devise a Five-Year-Plan and work to become a real competitor for the world's business. Would Mr. Bennett then prohibit all trade between Canada and China?

HINA and Africa and other backward countries China and Africa and Control of Canada's products are all potential markets for Canada's products and unquestionably deserve the serious consideration of Canada's Government and trade agencies, but Russia, on the other hand, is an actual, immediate market. Could her need for the products of our idle factories be better timed for us? At the moment when unemployment is rife, when the great problem is no longer the making of profits but the holding intact of our social and economic structure, the Government of Canada has



slammed the door in the face of the would-be buyer of our products. And to no good purpose whatsoever, as every other nation with goods to sell is grabbing eagerly for Russia's roubles. The Government's act nas in no way hindered Russia' development; it has only sent

much-needed business elsewhere. If it was intended as a gesture of disapproval of communism, it is surely the height of absurdity and extravagance; other capitalistic countries manage to express themselves much less expensively.

TILL the Russia which is now so laboriously build-WILL the Russia which is now so make the sing herself up industrially eventually challenge in the answer is doubtless in our industrial supremacy? The answer is doubtless in the affirmative, but we need not take fright therefrom; nor does it mean that we should not trade with Russia, since the process of building goes on anyway, without us or with. The question is, even when she has all the necessary equipment, will Russia be able to produce as efficiently as we can? Can Russian workmen master the productive technique that is general with us? Need we worry, when we see how they treat the tractors on the new collectivized farms?

FOR years to come Russia is going to be the world's biggest single market—at first for the implements of economic reconstruction, secondly for the articles of civilization that make life enjoyable. If she succeeds in her plans, Russia will not continue to be a land of peasants; standards of living will rise steadily indestructible metal and new production merely and her people will become eager buyers and consumers of a thousand and one things which today they do not know exist. They will keep our factories busy supplying them, and so with China, India, Africa and all the other backward regions in this world. Therein, in all probability, lies the answer to the great problem of surplus productive capacity which has long been the economic bugbear of the industrial nations.

Let us stop worrying about communism and future Russian industrial competition and sell our goods wherever we can, confident of our ability to supply a good article at a lower price than our less efficient

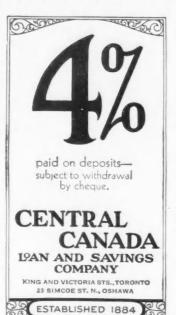
Investment Service

BONDS, STOCKS MORTGAGES

Sixty Years of Experience Personal Attention

TELEPHONE, ELGIN 0341

JOHN STARK & CO. stablished 1870 Royal Bank Bldg





MARGISON & BABCOCK STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

Engineering designs prepared for office building 611 MACLEAN BUILDING ELGIN 2604 TORONTO



GOLD & DROSS

The Outlook for Smelters

Editor, Gold and Dross:

What is the outlook for Consolidated Mining & Smelting Corporation? I would like to be able to form some opinion of the company's possible earning capacity, based on past performance. I recognize that the present is an abnormal reprint of course.

-F. M. C., Winnipeg, Man.

The immediate outlook for "Smelters" is not particularly good. Lead is selling in London at about 2.50c and zinc at 2.30c a pound. Apart from the fact that the company gets a little better than the average world price, due to its activities in the far East, where it has trading organizations, the current value of the metals produced reduces profit possibilities to almost nil at this time. The better way to look at the company's potential earnings is to glance back at past performances. The following figures

Gross Earnings

1926.					×			×	 \$16,883,000
1927.						*			16,206,000
1928.			×			×			13,536,000
1929.		 ,	*	*					14,474,000
1930.	. ,			×		,	,		7,424,000

This is an average of \$13,704,600 annually for the period. Another thing; if 1928 prices had prevailed in 1930 profits would have been in excess of \$20,000,000.

out and 1930 saw more movement in that direction than any preceding year. The development of a process for the production of fertilizers, with the great prairie areas as a distributing field, was brought to completion and the product is now being marketed. Greater efficiency has been secured in the concentration and refinement of zinc and lead. The company has adequate working capital and is in a healthy condition to step into its capacity operation when metals return to normal.

0 0 0

Canada Power and Paper

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have some Canada Power and Paper Corporation 5½% debentures for which I was foolish enough to pay 98.75 in 1928 and which I am now asked to exchange for only 15% of first mortgage bonds of a new company, plus some common stock in the latter, 1½ shares for each \$100 of the old debentures. Of course you know all about this, What I would like to know is what you think of this proposal. I bought the debentures I am now holding on the assurance of what I then understood to be a reputable investment firm that they were an "excellent investment opportunity", and in the light of that assurance the present proposal seems no less than outrageous.

—M. D., Toronto, Ont. -M. D., Toronto, Ont.

Original purchasers of these debentures have certainly been hard hit and you have my fullest sympathy. However, repining over past losses does not help solve the present problem, which is how best to conserve the remains of your investment. In my opinion you would do well to accept the offer of exchange made

If you have been following the course of Canada tion. Power and Paper Corporation and the newsprint industry generally during the last year or so you must be aware that without some such reorganization as has now been planned Canada Power and Paper would probably have ended up in bankruptcy, and where would you and other debenture holders be then? It is quite possible that after bank loans, bonded indebtedness and preferred share claims on the operating sub-sidiaries had been cared for, little or nothing might have remained for distribution to Canada Power and Paper debenture holders. In other words, you might asily have lost everything.

In my opinion the debenture holders do relatively well under the plan, as by accepting the proposition they get out of their present very dubious and untenable position into one where they will be on the same footing as everyone else as holders of first mortgage bonds and common stock (these being the only classes of securities of the new company to be outstanding).

In my opinion the committee headed by Mr. Dunning has done a very difficult job very well. They took hold of a company in a shocking financial position, which apparently was fast headed for the scrap-heap, and having many groups of security holders with conflicting interests, and evolved a plan of financial reonstruction which not only takes care of all these conflicting claims but provides a sound basis for successful operation for the company as reorganized. If, with the greatly reduced burden of capitalization, the new company achieves a good measure of success, it is possible that investors who now have to accept these sacrifices may eventually recover a substantial portion of their losses through their holdings of the 0 0 0

Service Stations

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I thought that most of my worries over prices of the stocks I hold must be pretty well over by this time but it seems that this isn't so. I have got quite a bit of money in Service Stations, both in the preferred and common. Even when the common went down after the dividend was cut I thought it would be better to hold and I did. I think that will come back some time. Now I find that the preferred is down to around 55 and some people have been suggesting that the dividend isn't safe on it. I don't feel like taking any more losses so should I sell this preferred now. I hate to, but I don't want to lose all the money I have in these stocks. Wil take your advice.

—E. M. L., Hamilton, Ont. Editor, Gold and Dross

I wouldn't advise you to sell. It is quite true that Service Stations has been pretty badly hit by the demoralization of the oil industry, particularly in the United States where most of the company's subsidiaries are located, but I think that the market is overdiscounting the adverse possibilities with respect to the preferred. In short, I do not think that there is much real cause for worry with respect to the dividend. The same, unfortunately, cannot be said about the common. Recent semi-official reports indicate that the present \$1.60 rate is being earned by a small margin; whether or not this margin will be sufficiently large for the full year to warrant continuation of payments remains to be seen.

In Canada, where our oil companies have been holding up fairly well, thanks partly to tariff protection, people often do not realize the conditions which

exist across the border. Oil prices have been steadily falling, with consequent reduction of profit margin, and the buying of service station equipment seems to have almost entirely dried up. I have pointed out previously some of the major reasons for this; reduced profits have naturally curtailed buying, there is a hesitation at present to engage in capital expenditures, and the number of service stations already in existence is pretty well approaching the economical limit.

It is true that Service Stations is not entirely engaged in supplying the oil trade, but this business is essential for anything like good profits. At the present time much faith is being pinned on the diversification of products, but with certain notable exceptions, most of these products have some connection with the automobile industry. I am informed that operations in the other divisions have been holding up well, particularly in oil burners and it may be that increasing business in this line can be expected in the Fall months. The low prices for crude have led to quite an increase in domestic oil burning installations in the United States and Service Stations may reasonably be expected to participate in this business.

While I would not be surprised to find earnings for the current year considerably lower than in 1930, when \$3.60 was earned on the combined Class "A" and Class "B" stocks, and \$22.50 on the preferred, I 0,000,000. do not think the drop will be sufficiently severe as Smelters has been actively engaged in branching to menace the dividend on the latter.

0 0 0 Wright-Hargreaves, Mining Corp. & Nickel

Editor, Gold and Dross:

An answer to the following questions would be very much appreciated.

much appreciated.

1. In your opinion which of the following three companies has the best outlook for a year ahead: Wright-Hargreaves, Sylvanite and Vipond?

2. Will mining Corporation finance the Ashley property through to production or will public participation be permitted?

tted?
3. Will International Nickel pay its next dividend?
—T. M., Montreal, Que.

1. In my opinion Wright-Hargreaves is the choice, owing to recent mining developments, to demonstrated improvement in earning power and to projected plans for increased depth development and production.

2. It is entirely probable that Mining Corporation, when it has demonstrated the possibilities of the Ashley mine will permit public participation. In the meantime you can acquire an interest in this interesting development through Mining Corporation itself; the shareholders will not be overlooked in any possible stock allottment.

3. Nickel is paying a 15 cent dividend on June 30th. Decision respecting next quarter is two months away. It is worth noting that the company drew on its reserves for the last three disbursements and unless there is a decided improvement in earnings there is a possibility that third quarter of 1931 will see a further cut in the dividend or its elimina-

Steel of Canada Common

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I remember that some time ago you said that Steel Company of Canada common stock was a reasonable buy and I saw it recently recommended among others in a list for long term holding. I wonder if it would be too much trouble for you to give me a bit more information about this company. I have some funds which I would like to put into something which will show me a profit when times get better and I am wondering if this stock would be a good one. Do you still think Steel of Canada common is a reasonable buy?

-D. K., Brandon, Man.

I do. For long term holding I consider this to be among the best of Canadian securities; however, the near term outlook is clouded and consequently, from this angle, purchase at the present time involves the acceptance of a considerable degree of speculative

The question is, of course, as with so many other securities these days is-will the dividend be continued? I have previously expressed the opinion that the directors will be most directly influenced by actual earnings in the current year and at the present time my personal opinion is that a cut or susnot be necessary. You may have ob served that the August 1 dividend at the regular rate has already been declared and current prices of 27although the low for the year-give a yield of only 6.48 per cent., which indicates that the market is not discounting possibilities of discontinuance.

Some time ago it was freely prophesied that the dividend requirement of \$1.75 would not be earned this year-per share on the common in 1930 amounted to \$2.41-although it was believed that because of the company's strong cash position dividends would be continued at the usual rate. In this connection it is interesting to note incidentally that in 1921 and 1922 the dividend at the then rate of \$7 was paid although earnings were only \$5.72 and \$6.32 in the respective years.

I understand that although earnings are running below last year, there was a distinct improvement some time ago. It can reasonably be expected that the tariff may improve the company's income although decline in domestic demand nullifies this to

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's investment advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer in-quiries from non-subscribers.

quiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

sheets of paper,
Inquiries which do not fulfill the above conditions will not be answered.

Careful Investing

Success in business comes from welldirected care and attention. Success in investment requires much the same deliberate supervision.

Representatives at our offices are pleased to discuss your problems and suggest investment plans.

A. E. AMES & CO.

Business Established 1889

TORONTO

er Victoria New York London, Eng.

Bongard & Company

Toronto Stock Exchange Montreal Stock Exchange Winnipeg Grain Exchange

Montreal Curb Market New York Curb (Assoc.) Chicago Board of Trade

80 King St. W. Toronto Elgin 5381

LONDON, ENG. GUELPH

NEW YORK KITCHENER

MONTREAL

Canadian Government Provincial, Municipal and **Corporation Securities**

R. A. DALY & CO.

SO KING STREET WEST TORONTO

Cities Service Company Convertible Gold Debentures

A Senior Security with net earnings of the Company for the first four months of 1931 equal to more than the annual interest re-

Current income better than 8% and a yield to maturity of 9.3%. These DEBENTURES, in addition, offer

valuable conversion privileges.

BURTON & COMPANY

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

302 Bay St. Elgin 1370 Toronto Please send me further particulars, without obligation, on CITIES SERVICE CONVERTIBLE GOLD DEBENTURES. ADDRES:

A. E. OSLER & COMPANY

Established 1886

MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE Orders Executed in Mining and Industrial Stocks on All Exchanges

Osler Bldg., 11 Jordan St., Toronto (2)

Elgin 3461

Attractive Offerings of Corporation Bonds

Secured obligations of many successful Canadian public utility and industrial companies are described in the current edition of Investment Recommendations.

You may obtain a copy free upon request. Send us your name and address below.

Royal Securities Corporation

330 Bay Street, Toronto 2

Please send me Investment Recommendations.



COMPOUNDED HALF -YEARLY

Money grows avings deposied with Canada Permanent earn high rate of the interest ed half yearly.



CANADA Mortgage Corporation 320 Bay St., Toronto

Assets exceed \$72,000,000

CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY

does not sell Life Insurance

Chartered Trust and Executor Company does, however, recom-mend Life Insurance to you as a means of guaranteeing the future welfare of your family welfare of your family.
Create an estate
through Life Insurance,
and let the Chartered
Trust and Executor
Company protect it for
your dependents!

CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY

34 King Street West, Toronto, 2 132 St. James St. West, Montreal, Que.

JAMES Y. MURDOCH, K.C., President W. S. MORDEN, K.C., Vice-President JOHN J. GIBSON, Vice-President and General Manager

GOLD & DROSS quite an extent. With respect to the tariff the steel men are in something of a dilemma; they ardently

desire protection but too high rates may bring in the U. S. Steel Corporation, which already has more than a toe-hold here, and competition from inside a tariff wall is just as bad as though the wall did not

These are the factors which must be considered by prospective purchasers of the stock today; it is impossible to say what others may develop but I consider the general outlook sufficiently good to justify purely long-term commitments.

POTPOURRI

J. D., Swastika, Ont. The five year debentures of the CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION are sound investment, and you can put your money into these without any fear. The company is one of the largest and oldest trust companies operating in Canada, it has an excellent record, is under government supervision and in my opinion perfectly satisfactory as an investment medium.

R. C., Peterboro, Ont. AMULET is not attractive at this time for the reason that it is in financial difficulties from which it may have some trouble extricating itself. Shareholders to whom directors appealed for subscription to bonds to refinance operations and to remove property from danger of being taken over for debt have not responded satisfactorily. NIPISSING may eliminate its dividend, in preparation for financing of an outside property; this may work out all right in the end. There is \$2 a share in the treasury at this time. TECK HUGHES is working toward higher earnings and, presumably higher dividends. This selection is satisfactory. You might consider the other dividend paying gold stocks for yield. R. C., Peterboro, Ont. AMULET is not attractive at

 $J.\ E.,\ Regina,\ Sask.$ I can see no basis however for supposing that PROVINCE OF QUEBEC bonds might be a safer or better investment than PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. In my opinion they are both A1 investments, and issues of either province can be bought with absolute safety. This is attested by the fact that both Provincial Governments have no difficulty whatever in arranging their financing, and their bonds continually sell at high prices.

8. H., Montreal, Que. There is no reason that I know of for the decline in quotations on DOMINION STORES other than general market weakness. I would advise you to hold your stock and await recovery in due time, if, as I presume, you bought it as an investment.

H. A. Brampton, Ont. MINING PROSPECTS, LIM-ITED, as the name implies is engaged in looking for miner-al properties of merit. To date it has not had notable success, although an official statement makes it appear that seven groups of claims are held in Ontario, oil and gas leases secured in Alberta and a placer gold lease in B. C. Judging by the last available annual report expenditures were very limited on these holdings. None of them appear to have much merit. The capital structure was changed last year to a \$5,000,000 share company, leaving 3,500,000

has withdrawn or offered a still lower bid. HILLTOP directors recently turned back to the treasury a part of their vendor stock, to finance exploration work on a new set of claims secured in the Argyle district in Matachewan. Little is known as yet of the possibilities of this group but it is apparent that directors are determined to give shareholders another run for their money. holders another run for their money.

A. M., Billings Bridge, Ont. While not in the highest investment category I think you might be well advised to hold your 6% first mortgage bonds of CANADIAN LOCO-MOTIVE COMPANY LIMITED. This company, while its earnings are subject to fluctuation, has a good record and I think should continue to earn its bond interest by a satisfactory margin. Naturally in times of depression such as the present railways cut down their equipment orders and the income of such a company as Canadian Locomotive naturally suffer. Over the longer term, taking good years with bad, the record is generally satisfactory.

K. G. Bridgeburg, Out. I have a letter from the COP-

K. G., Bridgeburg, Ont. I have a letter from the COP-LAND BREWING COMPANY in which they say they are LAND BREWING COMPANY in which they say they are doing a good deal better now. They do not give me a financial statement or any figures of actual earnings, which I had asked them to do, and in view of this lack I do not think that too much importance should be attached to quite general statements, but nevertheless I think it might be as well to hold on to the stock for the present, in view of the company's letter, and hope that the improvement claimed will be reflected in time in a financial statement that will please shareholders. In any case you could get very little for the stock if you sold now. Probably a policy of watchful waiting would be best at the present time.

A. N., Rochester, N. Y. POWELL MATACHEWAN SYN-DICATE is an out-and-out prospecting venture in an area which offers some promise. The syndicate promoters, it should be distinctly understood, do not themselves know what the chances are of finding or developing a payable gold deposit. Work to date has been limited in scope to surface examination, trenching and test pitting. This is the earliest stage in the development of a prospect and it is noted that prospectus is quite frank and not inclined to overstate the position. Anyone participating to the event of one the position. Anyone participating to the exent of one unit is to get eventually 1,000 shares of stock in a company to be formed. The promoters are simply asking for money to finance prospecting. Naturally the thing is highly specu-

G. A., Winnipeg, Man. I personally would rather be holding MONTREAL POWER, POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA common and FORD OF CANADA "A" than the four issues mentioned in your letter, for present values and probable appreciation. These issues, in my opinion, are especially attractive currently.

E. P., Saskatoon, Sask, The low price of CANADIAN HYDRO ELECTRIC CORPORATION preferred shares is due in part to the general weakness of the stock market and part to the fact that the company is controlled by INTERNATIONAL HYDRO ELECTRIC SYSTEM, which in turn is controlled by INTERNATIONAL PAPER AND POWER. International Paper is facing such difficult prob-lems in regard to newsprint that many investors are afraid of Canadian Hydro Electric Corporation's association with it. Personally I think that they are over-fearful and that Canadian Hydro Electric Corporation first preferred is undervalued at current quotations.

last year to a \$5,000,000 share company, leaving 3,500,000 shares in the treasury. Plans for the present season are not known.

C. B., Guelph, Ont. While CENTRAL PATRICIA has been 15 asked it has been 7 cents bid recently. Even so, you might not find a customer. The figures on inactive mining stocks are often misleading in the respect that when you try to trade on them you find that the bidder derivative derivatives according to the management.

dervatued at current quotations.

L. E., Calgary, Alta. In my opinion the common stock for NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY is an attractive buy at current levels, for long term holding. While earnings for 1929 when \$5.03 was reported, and while the current year to track the continuation of this decline, nevertheless the dividend of 10% annually, payable in stock, will be continued according to the management.

Four Attractive High Grade Bonds

Dominion of Canada Guaranteed 41/2 % Bonds Due December 1st, 1968. Price: 102.50, yielding 4.36%.

City of Vancouver 5% Bonds Due January 15th, 1970. Price: 106.75, yielding 4.62%.

City of Edmonton 41/2 % Bonds Due May 1st, 1951. Price: 94.94, yielding 4.90%.

City of Windsor 5% Bonds Due November 1st, 1941-1960. Prices: to yield 4.90%.

Accrued interest and transfer tax to be added to above prices.

Wood, Gundy & Company

Montreal New York

Winnipeg London, Eng.

Doherty Roadhouse & Co.

MEMBERS
STANDARD STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGE

Mining Securities

170 Bay Street Toronto

Montreal BRANTFORD

Royal Bank Bldg. 51 King Street West Toronto ST. CATHARINES

HAMILTON

OSLER & HAMMOND Stock Brokers and Financial Agents

Toronto Stock Exchange Montreal Stock Exchange Montreal Gurb Market New York Gurb Market (Associate)

21 Jordan Street TORONTO

215 St. James St. West MONTREAL



\$100,000 Province of Ontario

4% Bonds

Due June 1, 1967

Price: 93.66 Yield: 4.35%

Orders may be telegraphed at our expense

McLEOD, YOUNG. WEIR & CO.

Metropolitan Bldg., Toronto Montreal Ottawa Hamilto London Winnipeg

Strong Canadian Company INSURANCE COMPANY offers

International Claim Service on Automobile Policies

UTOMOBILE FIRE
URGLARY PLATE GLASS
ABILITY FIDELITY
and SURETY BONDS nquiries for agencies Invited Head Office: 159 Bay St., Toronto orman G. Duffett, General Manager

PILOT - POLICIES - PROTECT

MINING SECURITIES

LISTED UNLISTED Waverley 1633

J. E. GRASETT & CO.

302 BAY STREET, TORONTO

(Continued from Page 21) respect for tangible forms of

As silver, the medium of national currency, was the approxima-tion of precious metal perfection he naturally turned to the accumulation of silver, whether in the form of currency, ornaments, or bullion which was stored away in private recesses for safe keeping. These private silver holdings represent the savings of the people of Britain. and are a form of wealth which This gra corresponds to the savings accounts, and the stock and bond investments, of the western invest-

represent a tremendous total of complex civilization. wealth, the exact dimensions of billion ounces or over half of the these holdings in terms of gold was \$2,750,000,000. At today's price of 27 cents an ounce, the aggregate value of these stores of silver has shrunk to approximately \$1,075,000,000.

INDIAN hoards of silver are known to the trade as "other supplies" and it is deliveries from these "other supplies" that have built up the world's takings of silver in recent years to a figure

well above actual production.

These "other supplies" repre sent a constant menace to the silver market. Their movements cannot be controlled and since silver has been reduced to the commodity level other supplies are coming out of their depositories to compete with fresh output. For many generations silver as well as gold had a standard value, a fixed ratio with gold. At the time of was 10-1. In latter civilizations

the ratio was reduced to 15-1. In 1896 William Jennings Bryan established as the main plank in the Democratic platform a movement for the establishment of a silver-gold ratio of 16-1. This marked the last effort to maintain silver at a fixed standard of value. Thereafter it became merged

The present-day ratio of silver to \$8,000 must be presented. gold is 70 to 1.

Silver Decline Menaces Stability

The supremacy of silver was first threatened over a century ago. In 1816 England took the first step towards the demonetization of silver by adopting the gold standard. Silver was thereafter used for subsidiary coinage only. Other leading European nations in course of time followed the lead

This gradual diversion from the bimetallic standard, however, did not seriously affect the price of silver as oriental demand increased with the growth of popu-These hoards or accumulations lation and the creation of a more

In the immediate post-war periwhich cannot be ascertained, od silver experienced a tremen-Some authorities, however, estim- dous boom, rising as we have seen million ounces at the end of 1930. ate these private stores at some- to a historic high figure of \$1.38 where in the neighborhood of four per ounce. This arose out of the requirements of India nlarged world stock. In 1926 the value of and China as a result of profitable war business. In order to meet India's demand for silver England in 1919 called in her silver currency, remelted it, and reduced its silver content to five-tenths instead of nine-tenths as before.

This movement of course made

large amounts of silver available and again Britain's example was followed by other European countries which owed war bills to their Eastern neighbours. This tended to materially increase the available supply of silver.

BUT the unprecedented strength in silver had this disadvantage that the Indian government was required to issue coinage whose silver content was actually worth more than their coinage value. The result was heavy losses to the government. Gradually the idea of a gold standard began to permeate to the Far East and the Pharaohs the gold silver ratio the Indian government gave serious consideration to a gold standard policy as a means of curbing losses through the issuance of high-priced silver as coins and as a means of curing "the uneconomic habit of holding the precious

metals as a store of value. In 1926 India adopted a gold bullion standard which provided that currency was convertible inthe commodity group and was to gold, although only into bars full advantage of this export subject to price fluctuation after of gold and in order to secure bonus.

the manner of all commodities. this gold a sum of not less than

The government, in order to build up its stock of gold, decided to sell some of its treasury holdings of silver. This government selling had the natural effect of depressing the market, a 10% decline resulting in the first year of operation of the gold standard in India. Furthermore, the government measure stimulated the flow of rupees held in "other supplies" accounts for exchange into gold.

Government sales were exceeded by government receipts from this source with the result that government holdings in India are today higher than they were in 1926. Government holdings of silver, which amounted to 361 million ounces in 1926, stood at 419

silver currency the principal medium of exchange. China is today the world's principal market for the commodity, taking about half world annual production. How does the drop in silver af-

fect this republic now the principal dumping ground for world surplus stock? Its main influence felt in international trade. China has been educated to the use of western goods but while having the will and desire she lacks the ability to buy in quantity owing to depreciation of her currency exchange. China's silver-priced goods enjoy a distinct advantage in western markets where gold price standards prevail. In other words, China is a cheap market in which to buy but, in turn, she is placed under a practically prohibitive handicap in buying in other markets by reason of the depreciated condition of her exchange.

Unfortunately conditions do not permit China to profit by the unque position in which she finds herself, as world-wide depression has curtailed the enthusiasm of the westerner for even cheap silver-priced oriental goods, and it is problematical whether the economic and political organization of China would enable her to take

pinch of the maladjustment of fixed gold to unfixed silver. She is the world's principal market for silver but even she must in time grow tired of taking this metal even at current low prices. Even now there is an agitation for the adoption of the gold standard. If this measure succeeds, the confusion of silver will be complete.

THE real menace, however, remains in India with her huge concealed stocks. Government sales have been prejudicial to the market, not because of their volume but because of the uncertainties created by a government, now a seller, but which for generations past had been the mainstay of the silver market. So far private selling has been of Indian rupees. If public confidence becomes so disturbed and the Indian is fully conscious of the action of the silver market, that a flight from sil-WHAT of China, the last ver bullion materializes, still more stronghold of silver? China drastic consequences would ensue.

through centuries of custom and practice, is hard to change and no doubt the lack of banking and investment facilities in his country for the custodianship of other and more perishable types of security ation of the gold standard in Inwill induce him to continue his faith in silver as the agent of wealth no matter what happens.

The stimulus for the final drastic setback in silver in 1930 and early 1931 was supplied by the Indian government which introduced an import duty on silver, thus reducing the market available for world supply.

Various public and private discussions have been held on the silver problem. It is recognized that the low price of silver has reduced the ability of the consumers of China and of India to buy western goods. The present position of silver places a serious restraint on world trade and the restoration of silver to a normal basis of value is one of the major economic issues of the moment.

At the sessions of the International Chamber of Commerce reofficials have stressed the import- insuperable obstacles. ance of silver in our economic structure. The Chinese National- lem in considerable detail. international conference, with the the economic experts.

Officially China is feeling the rehabilitation of silver as the primary objective.

The limitation of output has been advocated, but this is scarcely feasible in view of the fact that silver is to an increasing extent secured as a by-product of other mining operations. About 60% of the output of silver is secured through gold, copper, lead and zinc operations and independent silver mines produce the balance. As the requirements of other metals and their products grow, so will the output of silver tend to

Mexico and Peru depend upon silver to a large extent to maintain their export trade balances. Already they have suffered severely and probably would not be amenable to a suggestion for further restriction.

 $\mathbf{A}^{ ext{ND}}$ still another complication appears. The world is facing a gold shortage so we are told. At least it is feared that gold production will not maintain the anmeet normal growth of world requirements of the metal. With the instinct for hoarding so highly developed in India the question is raised whether or not the operdia will divert the hoarding inclination of the Indian public from silver to gold.

Increased industrial uses for silver will no doubt materialize as low prices will tend to stimulate research. Approximately 15% of available supplies are at present employed in industry. Increased industrial uses will have a beneficial effect on the market.

Unquestionably silver must be preserved as a currency medium for the oriental peoples. Its complete overthrow would serve to heighten the uncertainties which now prevail. A solution for the problem has not yet been found. Economists and bankers are fo cussing their best efforts upon it. Higher standards of value for silver and a state of equilibrium with gold are the desired ends. This objective is to the mutual cently held in Washington silver advantage of all parties concerned was one of the subjects intimately and its attainment under these discussed. Numerous banking circumstances should not present

We have here outlined the probist Government has called for an solution-we will leave that for

Federal Fire



Insurance Company of Canada

President: E. B. STOCKDALE
Vice-President:
HON. H. C. SCHOLFIELD, M.P.P.
Managing Director: H. Begg Directors:

K. Morrow W. H. Mara ANK SHANNON W. R. BEGG S. MORDEN, K.C. S. C. TWEED, M.P.P. W. S. MORDEN, K.C. S. C. I Weel, ART. I Secretary Assistant Secretary W. H. BUSCOMBE J. G. HUTCHINSON Superintendent of Agencies GEORGE A. GORDON

AN ALL CANADIAN COMPANY

14-24 Toronto St. Insurance Exchange Building



Canada National Fire Insurance Company

Head Office, WINNIPEG, MAN. A Canadian Company Investing its Funds in Canada

President, J. B. COYNE, K.C., Winnipeg, Man. First Vice-President, T. S. McPHERSON, Victoria, B.C. Second Vice President, ALLAN S. BOND, Winnipeg, Man. Application for Agencies invited Toronto Office: 205 Brock Building WALTER J. STEER Branch Manager



ASSETS \$10,000,000.00 ASSURANCE IN FORCE \$64,000,000.00

Today men are jealously guarding their life assurance and increasing it.
Enquiries about our policies, or rom salesmen who desire a positirm with a growing company will be







Concerning Insurance

Suicide Problem in Insurance

Increased Number of Deaths By Self-Destruction Adversely Affects Mortality Rate By GEORGE GILBERT

DURING the past year and a surance money to the continued destruction. Of course, this was unfortunately to be expected to some extent at least because of the the old practice of making a policy existing widespread economic distress and worry.

While the insurance companies are optimistic that the present year unlikely that any further restricwill show an improvement in the death rate from this cause, many of them have taken the precaution to include a two-year suicide clause in their policies instead of the oneyear clause heretofore prevailing, thereby doubling the length of the contestability period. It is expected that the two-year clause will aid considerably in cutting down the amount payable under whatever suicide claims may crop up.

In some quarters this increasing tendency to self-murder for the purpose of providing money for dependents or creditors is regarded as more than just a temporary condition. It is looked upon as a sort of natural reflex of the increase taking place in all forms of mental instability, from actual insanity down to plain and simple cases of In this connection, it is pointed out that more hospital beds are occupied to-day by mental patients than by all those suffering from physical ills and accidents combined. It is regarded as one of the penalties to be paid for our present-day complex and highpressure mode of living.

Not long ago the holder of a million dollar policy took his own life in order to secure the insurance money for his dependents. By some observers this act of desperation was endorsed as "the only honorable thing to do under the circumstances." It is fortunate that the prevailing view of holders of insurance policies, large and small, is an entirely different one.

As a matter of fact, there is no such thing as "honorable suicide" in this connection, because such an act is not only a crime in itself but constitutes a fraud and a swindle against the insurance company and also against his fellow policyhold-

In the interest of their policyholders, insurance companies have a vital concern in suicide prevention methods, and in the study of ways of recognizing applicants with a suicide complex. They have supported preventive medicine in its great task of mastering physical ills, and they should give every encouragement to medical science in the next great task which lies before it in the realm of preventive work in mental hygiene.

Emotionally unstable make up the great bulk of the suicide class in our population. Early recognition and adjustment of these individuals would enable a large percentage of them to pass through periods of stress and strain without resorting to the practice of self-obliteration. As physical defects are now being is no reason why some effort should not also be made to appraise children as to their emotional and mental calibre.

There is likewise no doubt that the ordinary medical course could be arranged to include more training in diagnosis of sickness of mind as well as sickness of body. As a rule, the physician is the person closest to the private life of a family, and if he is trained to recognize the onset of mental trouble and discouragement, he can advise the family to take the needed remedial action before it is too late. Sympathy and careful watching will be all that is required in many cases, but in others, where there is assurance that a loved one is in a suicidal frame of mind, the family are justified in restraining his liberty, pending a changed mental attitude.

While the rights of beneficiaries under insurance policies must be protected, it is questionable if their best interests are served by indiscriminate payment of suicide claims. Many insured persons would not kill themselves for the sake of the insurance if they knew. for example, that the only sum that could be recovered by their beneficiaries in case of suicide would be the amount of the premiums paid for the policy.

As far as beneficiaries are con-

half there has been a material existence and companionship of the rise in the death rate from self- persons who made them beneficiar-

No one has suggested a return to void in case of suicide, though a five-year contestability period has been proposed. But it is altogether tions will be placed around the payment of insurance moneys until the two-year contestability clause has been given a thorough trial. Closer scrutiny and investigation in the case of applicants for large policies may be expected, however, as it is in that class of policyholder that the problem chiefly exists.

Financial Responsibility of Non-Resident Motorists in Ontario

N A recent memorandum to the members of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, the Ontario Superintendent of Insurance draws attention to and encloses a copy of the 1931 amendments to the Ontario Traffic Act which includes the Safety Responsibility Law. The amendment especially referred to enables persons not residents of Ontario to prove their financial responsibility by a certificate of insurance issued by any insurer authorized to transact insurance in the province or state in which such persons reside, provided that each insurer has filed with the Ontario Registrar of Motor Vehicles (a) a power of attorney authorizing him to accept service of notice or process for itself and for its insured in any action or proceeding arising out of a motor vehicle accident in Ontario; (b) an undertaking to appear in any such action; (c) an undertaking not to set up as a defence to any claims one which might not be set up if such policy had been issued in Ontario in accordance with Ontario law relating to motor vehicle liability policies, and to satisfy up to the limits of liability stated in the policy, any judgment rendered and become final against it or its insurer by a court in Ontario in any such action as proceeding.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance: I have a friend who contemplates taking out a two year endowment policy with the Crown Life Insurance Co. I understand that the premium is \$934.00 to prepay for the two years, which is payable at the end of the term as \$1000 being \$24.5%, and risk

and risk. 2 % and risk. After maturity the rate being paid this company is 5½% on money it with them.

What is your opinion of this as an investment -W. A., Chatham, Ont.

A Crown Life 2-year endowment policy furnishes an attractive and safe plan under which insurance protection is afforded for two interest return is available on the face amount of the policy if left with the company.

At present the rate of interest paid on proceeds of policies left with the company is 51/2 per cent. As the security is beyond question, this rate of interest is exceptionally good. If the rate paid in the future at any time falls below that obtainable on first grade securities, the money may be withdrawn from the insurance company and advan-tage taken of the opportunity to

secure the higher yield. The Crown Life has been in business since 1901, and at the end of 1930 its total assets, according to Government figures, were \$15,387,895, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$14,711,960, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$675,935. The paid up capital was \$229,697, so there was a net surplus over all liabilities and paid up capital of \$444,238.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Will you please give me a report
on Merchants & Employers Insurance Co., Federal Building, Toronto,

-C. K. K., Galt, Ont. As of June 15, Merchants and Employers Guarantee and Accident Company is being merged in a new corporation under the name of eye.
Consolidated Fire and Casualty These indemnities are in addi-



HEADS CONTINENTAL PRODUCERS

Cytle Duncan, Toronto representative of The Continental Life Insurance Company, whose name heads the Honor Roll as the Company's leading producer for 1931 to date. He has written a larger business so far this year than he did in the same period in 1930.

May 21. Shareholders of the old company are receiving the equivalent of their shares in the way of stock in the new company. The authorized capital of the new company is \$2,000,000, with \$500,000 subscribed and \$200,000 paid up. The shares are of the par value of \$10 with \$4 paid up, while the shares of the Merchants and Employers are of the par value of \$100 with \$20 paid up. Five shares of the new company are being exchanged for one share of the old company.

Thus the financial position of the new company is practically the same as that of the old company. At the end of 1930, according to Government figures, the total assets of the Merchants and Employers were \$467,838.03, while the liabilities except capital amounted to \$250,984.52, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$207,853.51. The paid up capital was \$193,680, so there was a net surplus over capital, reserves and all liabilities of \$14,173.21. Policyholders are accordingly amply protected and the company is safe to insure with.

Re The Montreal Life Insurance:
Re The Montreal Life Insurance
Co.—Recently I have been approached by an agent of the above company soliciting insurance. As I am rather interested in increasing my present amount of insurance, I would appreciate what information you can give me in re this company as to margin of safety and advisability in taking out insurance with the said company. with the said company.

-W. C. S., London, Ont.

Montreal Life Insurance Company has been in business since 1910, and at the end of 1930 its total assets, according to Government figures, were \$5,439,084, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$5,192,389, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$246,695. The paid up capital was \$250,000.

Policyholders are amply protected, and the company is safe to insure with.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Would greatly appreciate any information regarding the standing of
Memorial Insurance Company, of the Monarch Insurance Company, of Springfield, Mass., and as to the worth of their sickness and accident policy, which is non-cancellable, incontestable, mon-prograting, no collection limit, guaranteed renewable, and with no medical examination required with applications.

—G. H. S., Belleville, Ont.

Monarch Accident Insurance Company, with head office at Springfield, Mass., and Canadian head office at Toronto, is regularly licensed to do business in Canada and has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$55,000 for the protection of Canadian policyholders. It is in a sound financial position and safe to insure with

Its non-cancellable sickness and accident policy gives the policyholder the right to renew it by the payment of the premiums when due. The insurance does not cover under the age of 21 nor over the age of 70. The premium increases when insured reaches age

It should not be overlooked that the payment of any of the specific indemnities for dismemberment or loss of sight terminates the policy and all liability thereunder, so that it is not renewable under those circumstances.

Under the accident indemnities, the principal sum is payable for loss of life, loss of both hands, or both feet; loss of one hand and one foot; loss of entire sight of both eyes. One-half principal sum is payable for loss of either hand or either foot; loss of sight of one

cerned, there are very few who Insurance Company, a Dominion tion to the weekly indemnities as would prefer the receipt of the in- license for which was issued on follows: For total disability, a

SIXTY YEARS of PROGRESS 1931

STATEMENT FOR 1930

New Assurances Paid for \$705,678,000 Total Assurance in Force.....\$2,863,701,000 Surplus and Contingency Reserve..\$36,532,000\$588,733,000 AssetsLiabilities (including Paid-up Capital Stock) \$552,201,000

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE

FACTS, NOT FICTION — ASSETS



1928— 1,024,117 Never a year in which The Commercial
Life has not made progress
For Agency Representation:
Address—

Agency Department, Head Office, ** Edmonton, Alberta.

Established 1864

HOME FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of California

Assets \$6,281,460.08 Capital \$1,000,000

Robert Hampson & Son Limited

General Agents for Eastern Canada 451 St. John St., Montreal

CONTINENTAL CASUALTY

H. A. BEHRENS, PRESIDENT

Paid-up Capital and Surplus \$7,000,000.00 Assets \$22,601,448.62 ACCIDENT AUTOMOBILE BURGLARY PLATE GLASS

Insurance

SICKNESS Service Unexcelled HEAD OFFICE TORONTO FEDERAL BUILDING

R. D. BEDOLFE, CAN. GEN. MGR

Guaranteed by Eagle, Star, and British Dominions Insurance Co., Lin.ited of London, England THE BRITISH CROWN ASSURANCE



CORPORATION LIMITED OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

FIRE PLATE GLASS Head Office for Canada, Toronto

V. G. CREBER, Asst. Manager J. H RIDDEL, Manager A. McBRIDE, Asst. Manager LYON & HARVEY, 15 Wellington St. E., Toronto, General Agenta Applications for Agencies in unrepresented districts invited.

The Protective Association



of Canada Established 1907 Assets \$348,403.50, surplus to policyholders \$157,457.70

The Only Purely Canadian Company suing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively. Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.

Head Office Granby, Que. J. G. FULLER, Secy., Asst. Mgr

MERCHANTS CASUALTY INSURANCE **COMPANY**

HEAD OFFICE — WATERLOO, ONT. OPERATING UNDER DOMINION CHARTER ACCIDENT — SPECIALIZING IN
SICKNESS — AUTOMOBILE

INSURANCE

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED LIBERAL CONTRACTS

"World's Greatest Automobile Mutual" Cash Assets Over \$15,000,000

Policyholders' Surplus Over \$3,100,000

Prompt, Fair Claim Service Everywhere Dividend Savings Paid 25% Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company

410 Lumsden Building—TORONTO—ELgin 7207

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

INSURANCE

FIRE - CASUALTY - ACCIDENT - BURGLARY - AVIATION

FINANCIAL AGENTS

MORTGAGES - AGREEMENTS FOR SALE - LOANS

WEBER BROS. AGENCIES Ltd. Edmonton Credit Building, - Edmonton, Alberta

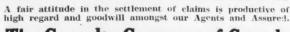
Accident & Guarantee The ean Corporation, Limited

Canadian Head Office: Federal Building, Richmond & Sheppard Streets, TORONTO Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary, Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery. J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada Applications for Agencies Invited

Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited of London, England

Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds, Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire. C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager

For Canada and Newfoundland APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED



OF TORONTO

Everything but Life Insurance—Agency Correspondence invite
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, LL.D. A. W. EASTM
President. Managing Dis-

A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director.

The Casualty Company of Canada

This "All Canadian" Company

Offers excellent opportunities for live agents to write the following lines:-

Automobile Insurance, Accident and Sickness, Life, Plate Glass, Fire, Burglary, Baggage, Teams, Boiler, Elevator, Golfers, Guarantee Bonds, Physicians' and Druggists' Liability, Owners', Landlords' and Tenants' Liability.

An "all Canadian" Company financed in Canada, writing all lines of insurance with an exceptional record of service to both agent and policyholder.

Jominion of Canada GENERAL Insurance Company

Head Office, 26 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.

nches-Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, unipeg, Calgary, Vancouver; London, England; Kingston, Jamaica.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE—WAWANESA, MAN.

Operating in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and
British Columbia

WINDSTORM

AUTOMOBILE FIRE

Agents required in Ontario

ACCIDENT SICKNESS MARINE
TY BURGLARY PLATE GLASS

LIABILITY

Union

Insurance Society

of Canton, Limited

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE

TORONTO COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada

British Company Established in 1835 by British Merchants of the Far East.

E

of

Mgr

5%

ny

AUTOMOBILE

GUARANTEE



ASSURANCE

COMPANY

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA - SUN BLDG .- TORONTO APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED

Norwich Union FIRE: INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1797 TIME TRIED AND FIRE TESTED MANY KINDS OF INSURANCE WRITTEN

INSURE IN THE NORWICH UNION

FINANCIAL PRINTING

Prospectuses . . Bulletins Annual Reports . House Publications Investment Lists

Day and Night Service

SATURDAY NIGHT PRESS

73 Richmond St. West

Telephone Ad. 7361

weekly indemnity for period not any of the following causes: suiamount for total disability. The ceed 104 weeks on any continuous

provides for a weekly payment for therefrom or therewith, or while a period not exceeding 65 consecu-tive weeks if insured is totally and vehicle or device; nor is indemcontinuously disabled as a result nity payable for sickness contractof sickness originating after the ed or suffered outside the States policy has been in force 30 days of the United States, the District from its date.

What the policy does not cover should be noted. It does not cover policy covers and does not cover, death or disability that may be you will be able to decide whether caused or contributed to wholly it meets your requirements for or partly directly or indirectly by protection.

exceeding 104 weeks; for partial cide or any attempt thereat; indisability, a weekly indemnity for tentional act of insured; use of not exceeding 65 weeks of one-half intoxicating liquors or narcotics by insured; nor does policy cover combined periods for which total injuries received while fighting, disability and partial disability rioting or wrestling, or while in benefits are payable are not to ex- military service in time of war, or caused directly or indirectly by any vehicle or mechanical device The sickness indemnity feature for aerial navigation, or in falling of Columbia or Canada.

By a consideration of what the

ILLUSIONS SOME MONEY

(Continued from Page 21) from the original intention. Is it possible that this perversion reaching down through the ages, and when carried during certain periods to extremes, is the cause of in monetary wealth. times of distress, such as we are now experiencing?

originally inspired by the desire for the material things money can buy, yet only too often have we seen this origin forgotten—in the scramble for monetary wealth, real wealth is lost sight of. I hasten to add that this is not a lesson to point a moral, and in case it may seem so, my best explanation is to quote from an article I recently read, in which it was well and herein may lie a great illusion.

put that "economic laws involve If one can elevate this equity to no rewards or punishments, only consequences."

In the case of a small personal enterprise, for instance where a something that properly managed and smiled upon by fortune, will to it. provide themselves and their families with a living. The money capital with which they built this mill—the descendant of the prehis-toric man's accumulation of tokens, was exchanged for real wealth the bargain was completed.

Compare this with the mental attitude of the man in the big bull market who took a "flyer" in the shares of a milling company. Did he think of himself as a part owner of a flour mill, hoping to share its moderate earnings and willing to bear its burdens and solve its problems? Not he. He bought something at 60 which he saw rise in the market to 80, and hoped it would go to 150.

THE most efficient production of commodities in modern times demands large manufacturing units. In order to cement society together, and for many other reasons, it is desirable that each of such units should be owned by many people in small proportions. To enable such owners to reduce increase their ownership in these enterprises it is essential that a ready market be available at all times for their shares.

It follows that the market value of such shares, expressed in terms walls even higher. of money, will become greater or less, in accordance with the degree of prosperity, present or anticipated, of the producing unit or units of which the shares represent a part ownership. Human nature bethese fluctuations in price arouses of the American investor. in people the spirit of adventure for gain, and the market being so accessible to anyone, these people become part owners of flour mills without realizing it, their interest being concentrated on whether the next number in a certain column on the stock quotation board will be 80 or 81.

And it must not be overlooked that such speculation performs a very useful function to the extent that it broadens the market, providing at all times a monetary price at which other people, seriously interested in owning a portion of a flour mill, can the more easily increase or reduce their holdings.

development of our modern economic system should produce conditions, which, while essential to on a sound social basis, should provide the very situations that encourage that perversion of the conception of money from its original purpose-its rational exchange for real wealth.

Figuratively speaking, we see himself a part owner of a flour mill, and who thought of his possession in terms of buildings, machinery and a stream of grain being ground, gradually having his mental attitude changed toward his possession by a stock market boom, till he visualizes his holdings purely in monetary terms. Having

probably bought more stock on margin as it rose, his status in his own mind, without his realizing it, has been altered from that of a flour miller to that of a speculator

It is not surprising that this transition should take place - all The desire for money is no doubt superficial signs at such a time would seem to show that this new conception of his wealth and this new method of trying to increase it, were productive of far greater and more speedy results than his share in the proceeds of the mere grinding of grain. The equity which this man has in his margin account on the books of his broker, he considers to be monetary wealth.

the rank of monetary wealth, it is at best, monetary wealth in one of its most unstable forms. Thus we see, accompanying a period of risgroup of men own and work a flour ing prosperity, that transition, not mill, they do not look upon it in only in the mental attitude of terms of dollars, but as a flour mill, people towards wealth, but in the status of their possessive relation

> THE same avidity for money and the same departure from its original purpose are to be seen in the present attitude of the people of the United States in their financial and commercial relations with other countries. Suddenly thrust by the fortunes of war into the position of being the largest creditor nation in the world, it is small wonder that their lack of gradual training for it has resulted in their inability or unwillingness to live up to the opportunities and responsibilities which the position involves.

They being owed tremendous sums of money, either as a nation or as individuals by practically important country in the world, the question of repayment naturally arose. Repayment can be made chiefly in only two ways -money or commodities. Thus they gradually absorbed the majority of the world's available go'd reserves, the highest grade of monetary wealth. But commodities they would not take, and when the debtor countries showed signs of forcing commodities upon them, even over their already high tariff walls, they frantically built these

Continuing in their endeavour to exact repayment in money, they accepted lower grades of monetary wealth - bonds of various kinds, but the unworthiness of many of these has now made them rather ing what it is, the spectacle of undesirable from the point of view method of repayment as a solution of the problem was in many respects similar to an effort to extinguish a fire by pouring gasoline on it. Yet they insist that these debts must be paid.

In demanding payment of the debts, and in refusing the only form left to the other nations in which to pay them, they are pulling with one hand and pushing with the other. When such opposing forces are so stubbornly applied to any fabric, it will tear asunder, and the international economic fabric is no exception to this as the present situation

Fundamentally, like all other It thus seems inevitable that the forms of monetary wealth, these debts are merely potential buying power, and in making their repayment impossible, and at the same the continuing of that development time declining to cancel them, the United States is in a sense in the position of having an indefinite option on a great bulk of the world's goods, which option it refuses either to exercise or to relinquish. In terms of the original tiller of the soil who accepted the shell tokthe man who originally considered en of the hunter, the bargain has himself a part owner of a flour not been completed, and although superficial appearances may be to the contrary, the part to be completed is the part incumbent upon the United States.

> IS not the contention here that all monetary wealth can or (Continued on Page 28)

The Best Agents in Canada Represent

THE MOUNT ROYAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

Head Offices: 465 St. John Street, Montreal

TORONTO REPRESENTATIVES
SMITH & WALSH LTD., 27 Wellington St. East
C. C. LINDSEY, 610 Temple Bldg.

Extract from an Agent's letter: "I do appreciate the way you people settle claims. It is an asset to an agent to represent a Company which is right on the job."

H. C. BOURNE, Vice-President and General Manager.
J. A. MACDONALD and J. J. S. DAGENAIS, Assistant Managers.
FLOYD E. HALL, Inspector.

Applications for Agencies are Cordially Invited

General Accident

Assurance Company of Canada HEAD OFFICE-TORONTO

No company is equipped to give greater service to an agent - - - almost every known risk covered, except life. A few additional agents are desired.

W. A. BARRINGTON, Manager.

J. C. CONNELL, President A. J. MEIKLEJOHN, General Manager

MUTUAL RELIEF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED 1874 Head Office: KINGSTON, CANADA

A Purely Mutual Company operating throughout Canada

LOW PARTICIPATING RATES—HIGH GUARANTEES

Business in Force

over \$21,000,000

Applications for Agencies Invited

Assets over \$5,000,000

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: HAMILTON, ONTARIO Writing Fire and Automobile Insurance at Cost Assets \$5,010,673.96

ALL POLICIES NON-ASSESSABLE PAYING DIVIDENDS RANGING FROM 25% TO 40%

Branch Offices: Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal, Quebec City, St. John, Halifax, and Charlottetown.



SERVIDOR EQUIPPED

EVERY room in Hotel Fort Shelby is Servidor-Equipped. This hotel not only pioneered the servidor principle, but is today the only hotel in Detroit offering this feature of privacy and convenience to every guest. Annoying intrusions and excessive tipping are thus eliminated. No other hotel in the Metropolitan area is so near the principal railway terminals, airports and steamship piers. Hotel Fort Shelby's location in the heart of the motor city's shopping, theatre, financial, insurance and wholesale districts is a happy one. ¶You'll

be delighted, too, with the efficient . . unpretentious service offered by this truly fine hostelry. 900 rooms . . . all with private bath and circulating ice water. Rooms as low as \$3.00 per day . . . suites \$10.00 and upwards.

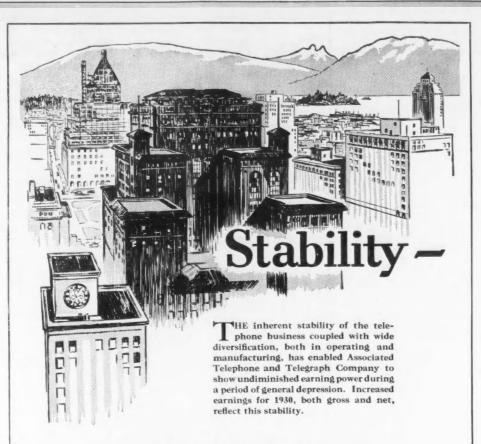
Matorists are relieved of their automobiles at the door without service charge. Write for free road map, and your copy of "Aglow with Friendliness," our unique and fascinating magazine.



E. J. BRADWELL, Manage

DETROIT





We recommend the purchase of

Associated Telephone & Telegraph Company

51/2% Gold Debentures due 1955 at 89 and accrued interest yielding 6.40%

Consolidated net earnings, applicable to interest requirements on these Debentures, for the year ended December 31st, 1930, after all prior charges, amounted to 8½ times such requirements before depreciation, and about 5 times requirements after depreciation.

Further information upon request

W. C. PITFIELD & COMPANY

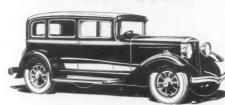
80 King Street West, Toronto

LONDON ENG. REAL OTTAWA QUEBEC VANCOUVER SAINT JOHN

Four Custodians of Studebaker Leadership



STUDEBAKER SIX 70 horsepower, \$1155



DICTATOR EIGHT 81 horsepower, 8-\$1495

STUDEBAKER has long held stock car records for speed and stamina... but today it holds the unique record of writing into the specifications of all Studebaker cars for 1931 the forecast and the formula for all future automobile production!

Free Wheeling is "the writing on the wall" and Studebaker is writing it! . Studebaker believes all motordom will inevitably follow Pierce-Arrow and Lincoln and conform to Studebaker's epochal change in the fundamental principles of propulsion.

Free Wheeling is one of those basic transformations that come at long intervals and come to stay. Its permanence is in its performance!... it saves 15% to 20% in gasoline and oil ... it cuts out complicated clutch-pushing and gear-clashing . . . and All Free Wheelingwith one shift lever and engineered as an integral part of the chassis



COMMANDER EIGHT 124" wheelbase, \$2095



PRESIDENT EIGHT 122 horsepower, \$24

All prices at the factory, Walkerville, Ont. Bumpers,

it is so much safer that traffic officials the nation over endorse it!

The models illustrated are the current Studebaker models . . . there will be no model changes this Summer. You can safely buy a Free Wheeling Studebaker today.

The Studebaker Corporation of Canada, Limited Walkerville, Ont.

D AN

What Not To Do In Investing

Errors Which Must Be Avoided if Success is to Be Achieved

THERE is no set pattern which structure in which it is housed. In an indication that it is well reassure one of success in the thing he has determined to accomplish. It must be hammered out of experience. Only by the application of experience can mistakes be eliminated and judgment be perfected whereby the maximum results are attained from our efforts. This training comes to all of us.

No matter how carefully one pro-

ceeds at his task, how cautiously errors will crop up here and there since human judgment can never be infallible.

Life has taught us all this lesson and that the advantages of its teachings lie in the extent to which we can profit from its experiences.

There is not a single investor who will not concede that at some time or another he has made a mistake, in fact quite a number of them, if he is candid enough in reviewing his experiences. Strangely enough he likewise will admit that when these errors were committed they appeared justified.

YET, points out Louis Guenther, in the "Financial World", New York, out of this hard school of experience there have emerged certain definite principles which have a general application to the business of investing which those new to it can safely adopt to their ravages of fear. Many old investors advantage, and, in so doing, avoid pitfalls which were costly to other

preventatives, that are bound to save investors from considerable grief if they are strictly adhered to. Collectively they serve to inculcate in the mind of the investor the first broad practise of exercising caution in the beginning instead of allowing it to be forced upon him later by a loss which might have been avoided.

These Ten Cardinal "Don'ts" do not deal with the selection of investment. This is another departcised. They are in the nature of the elementary laws governing the handling of capital.

to think. He is blessed with a judgment that through proper and con-servative training can be raised to a high degree of selectivity. These two mental faculties alone should sufficiently warn him of the impropriety and danger of purchasing any investment without first properly investigating its standing and character.

Considering the facilities available today to investors for proper and thorough inquiry, there is not the remotest excuse for any one to buy blindly. It is a loose practice bound later on to produce regrets. Avoid it.

not lost any of its potency or ever will. The concentration of capital

can be cut out in advance to telligent diversification should be employment in the placement of capital for investment purposes, and even before this is done its owner should determine his own status - whether he is an investor or a speculator.

If an investor, his investments should be diversified. If a speculator, likewise so. If occupying both positions as many investors aim to do, his investments should be kept and painstakingly every step is apart from his speculations. The pondered over before it is taken, one implies security and income one implies security and income while the other represents the endeavor to assume a partnership in the expansion of some industry or

It is one thing for an investor to get the facts about an investment in order to fortify his judgment, but it is far more important to secure these facts from authoritative and reliable sources, else facts may turn out to be factless.

The broad road of the past, over which so many investors have traveled, has been filled with numerous bogs consisting of high sounding names and pretentious representations. Investors should not be misled by them. Look thoroughly behind them and not superficially at them.

TULTIVATE the spirit of cour-Gage. It is a trait which will stand you in good stead against the will tell you that one of the greatest enemies capital has to deal with in emergencies is fear. If an ele-These pitfalls are embodied in a ment of doubt arises regarding a table of "Ten Cardinal Don'ts", ten contemplated purchase, make certain it is justified by actual conditions before acting upon it.

In a similar manner, guard against greed. Remember always that there must be a buyer for every security, and the prospective purchaser must believe that there is a profit available in the acquisition of a security. There are many investors who have overstayed their market because of greed in the hope of getting the top price. That is one of the unattainable ambiment in the art of investing where tions in investing. A dollar of individual judgment must be exer- actual cash profit is often far more actual cash profit is often far more remunerative than ten on paper. Many investors have discovered this to be true from their sad ex-Man is given a mind with which periences of 1929 and 1930.

In this age, when so many new promotions are ground out by the hopper of new offerings, it behooves the investor to search thoroughly into the proposition's prospects and not allow himself to be beguiled by the roseate promises the sponsors flourish before his The mortality to investors' eyes. capital from these new projects is extremely large.

Marketability is also a prime essential, which investors should always carefully consider. To a certain extent securities are like currency. They express values and therefore should embody purchasing power. Hence, a security which THE homely moral not to place possesses a greater degree of mar-all your eggs in one basket has ketability is a far greater asset to an investor's portfolio than is one for which the buyer must be exposes real money to complete loss hunted. The freedom with which if misfortune should overtake the a security can change hands is also

NO MERGERS NECESSARY

MU MERGERS NECESSARY

Brig.-Gen. F. S. Meighen, President of the Lake of the Woods

Milling Company, who, while admitting that conditions in
the industry leave much to be desired, has denied that
mergers would be necessary, as had been suggested. Given
a somewhat better wheat crop than present prospects would
indicate and what is equally important, a rapid disposal of
the commodity, General Meighen feels that the milling companies will regain some of their former prosperity.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Convido"

-Photo by "Who's Who

garded as an investment or a speculation.

TIPS and rumors should be viewed askance. They should not be accepted blindly. familiar with the mechanism of a stock market realize it has no other way to advertise its activity than by the dissemination of gossip, rumors and tips. These are the agencies which dealers in securities, whether they are brokers, pools, or promoters, employ to (Continued on Next Page)

OPPORTUNITIES



with this Growing Company During the past five years, the Dominion Life has made remarkable progress.

INSURANCE IN FORCE Dec. 1930 \$146,538,137

\$81,677,030 ASSETS \$12.375.516 \$25,237,678 Grow with this growing Com-pany, where promotions are faster and opportunities for ad vancement greater.

Our Agency Department invite enquiries from aggressive, am bitious young men and women DOMINION LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY

BEAD OFFICE - WATERLOS, ONTARIO

WESTERN HOMES

Mortgage Investments WINNIPEG

Capital Subscribed \$3,361,900.00 Capital paid up \$1,338,863.39 Reserve and Surplus \$216,019.82 (As at Dec. 31st, 1930)

A Safe, Progressive Company

British American Bank Note Company, Limited

(Incorporated 1866) Head Office: Ottawa, Ontario Engravers of Bank Notes, Bonds. Stock Certificates, Postage and Revenue Stamps and all Monetary Documents.

Municipal Debentures a Specialty

Canadian Wirebound Boxes Limited Dividend Notice

H. M. MILLAL Assistant Secre

Eastern Steel Products Limited Dividend Notice

The regular quarterly dividend of per share has been declared on the preference shares of the Company, able June 30th, 1931, to sharehold record at the close of business June 1931, for the quarter ending June 1931.

Eastern Steel Products Limited Dividend Notice

Western Grocers Limited Notice of Dividend

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1% %) on the Preference Stock of Westers Grocers Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending June 30th 1931, payable July 15th, 1931, to shareholders of record June 20th 1931.

By order of the Board.
W. P. RILEY.

Winnipeg, June 10th, 1931.

Ottawa Light Heat and Power Company, Limited. DIVIDENDS.

PREFERRED STOCK: 1 %%, 0 the rate of 6 %% per annum), pa the rate of the state of the rate of the rate of the common stock: 1½%, (being at the common stock: 1½%, (being at the common stock: 1½%, (being at the common stock). ate of 6% per annum), payable on une, 1931. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order, F. W. PEE, Secy.-Treas OTTAWA, 10th June, 1931.

1931

19

ell re-

or a

ld be

should

of a

other

than

the

securi-

okers,

ES

is

y

ife rk-

30 137

30 578

ANY

ES

ts

Bank

iited

onds, and etary

ialty

Ottawa

Limited

Limited

Limited

nited

three-on the estern eclared 30th 931, to

EY, siden

t and

mited.

ie closed.



Dominion Textile Co.

Limited tice of Preferred Stock Dividend A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarter per cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY Limited has been declared for the quarter ending June 30th, 1931, payable July 15th, 1931, to shareholders of record June

Journ to shareholders of the Board 1931.

By order of the Board JAS. A. FISH,
Asst. Secretary-Treasurer.

Asst. Secretary-Treasurer.



Dominion Textile Co. Limiteb

Notice of Common Stock Dividend Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One Dollar and
Twenty-Five Cents (\$1.25) per
shore has been declared on the Common
Stock ANY Limited for the Quarter
Company Limited for the Quarter
Grant June 30th, 1931 have been declared of the Grant June 30th, 1931, to share holders of
record June 15th, 1931.

By order of the Board,
JAS. A. FISH,
Asst. Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, May 13th, 1931.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 12 TICE is hereby given that a dividend Fifty cents per Share un Class "A" of no par value has been declared for eriod ending June 30th, 1931, to solders as of record at that date and une will be payable by the Montreal Company at its office in Montreal, on

By Order of the Board. ERNEST ROGERS,

Chartered Trust and **Executor Company** DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the egular quarterly dividend of 1/2 % has been declared payable in the Second day of July, 1931, Shareholders of record at the ose of business June 25th, 1931. By order of the Board,

E. W. McNEILL, Secretary

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Dividend Notice

reting of the Board of Directors y a dividend of one and one-ser cent, on the Ordinary Cap-for the quarter ended March was declared from railway and special income, payable 1931, to Shareholders of record p.m. on June 1, 1931.

m. on June 1, 1000.

of the Board,

ERNEST ALEXANDER,

Secretary.

Service Stations Limited DIVIDEND NOTICE

is hereby given that a quarterly of 40c per share has been den the outstanding Class "A" and "shares of the Company, paythe 2nd of July, 1931, to share-of record on the registers at the business on the 15th June, 1931.

der of the Board, F. J. MAYO, Secretary. Canada, June 10th, 1931.

is hereby given that Regular y Dividend of 1% % on Preferred seen declared by PROVINCIAL LIMITED, payable July 2nd, 1931, holders of record as at close of June 15th, 1931. (Signed) W. S. BARBER, Secretary-Treasurer.

DAIRY CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

Preferred Stock Dividend Notice

of the Board, W. G. BROWN,

ORANGE CRUSH

Notice of Dividends "A" Preferred

is hereby given that a quarter-nd of 134% has been declared A" Preferred Capital Stock of 19any, payable July 2nd, 1931, holders of record June 16th,

R. T. MACDONALD, Secretary. to, Ont., June 12th, 1931.

The Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company

of Canada, Limited Dividend No. 54

E IS HEREBY GIVEN that a of Five Per Cent (5%) on the Capital Stock of the Company six months ending June 30th, d a stock dividend of one (1) every twenty (20) shares of the Stock of the Company outstand: this day been declared paythe 15th day of July, 1931, to iders of record at the close of on the 23rd day of June, 1931. der of the Board.

J. E. RILEY, Secretary.

ONTREAL, June 13, 1931.

MAY MOVE AGAINST U.S.

Europe Considering Revision of "Most-Favored-Nation" Clause to Penalize U.S. For High Tariff

By LEONARD J. REID Assistant Editor of The Economist, London

stage of development, and it is just possible that the apparently unfortunate dispute over the proposed Austro-German customs union may prove to be a blessing in disguise, by leading up to a move-ment towards lower tariff walls.

The proposed plan itself is not, in the broad European view, helpful; for, if it went into effect, it would, so far as can be seen at present, merely mean the eventual spreading of Germany's high tariff wall round a larger slice of

Where a gleam of hope emerges, is from the possibility that the extreme prominence given to these Austro-German proposals may threat lead to another searching investigation into the present tariff position in Europe as a whole, and a concerted attempt during the next few months to find some way gested that the only road to progress lies through a fresh and the progress lies through a f able obstacles which have obstructed progress towards lowering the tariff walls which stop the flow of international commerce. The League Council, by referring the German-Austrian plan to the World Court, has provided a breathing space of a few months during which the whole problem may be once more attacked.

1926 have been profoundly disaptariff reductions. pointing. The world's experts then declared with one voice that bounds of possibility that a Europe's prosperity lay in a general reduction of tariff walls. The vation lies in this direction. It Governments of many countries

Every Government would like to laws. reduce its armament costs and lighten its taxation. But each one very easy matter to define a can only disarm if it is assured "standard of tariff reasonablethat its action will be reciprocated by others.

So, in the matter of tariff reduction, many Governments who perity to Europe? are willing to lower their tariffs cannot do so until they are sure that they will in turn be properly treated by those countries whose Governments will benefit by their action. It is a deadlock. Where is the way out? Certainly not by the way of creating rival Customs arouse public interest in their unions behind high fiscal barriers, wares. bent upon fierce economic war-

Provincial Paper Limited

ONE of the greatest obstructions to progress is undoubt.

Notice is hereby given that itself. tions to progress is undoubtedly the present interpretation | Finally, if an investor or speculator wishes to assure himself of and working of the system of the the greatest factor of safety in his "most-favoured-nation clause." operations he should not buy on This clause as at present inter- margin but buy outright. In laypreted means that when a country ing down this rule, the wisdom of reduces its schedule of import duties, it must give the benefit of and again by experience, it is not such reduction to all countries implied that marginal trading is

THERE are many signs that in the matter of economic policy Europe has reached a crucial take an imaginary example.

Suppose, for the sake of argususually is swept away by any sharp ment, that Italy has a treaty with reaction. Sound securities when

the United States containing the owned outright are not exposed to "most-favoured-nation clause." If such a risk. Italy reduces her tariff on British goods, then she must reduce them equally on similar American goods, even though America still maintains her very high tariff rates all round. There lies one great difficulty. Everyone can sympathise with the position of a European country, which, perhaps, has debts to pay to America, is hampered in exporting to pay those debts by the high American tariff, and yet, if she makes any move towards saner tariff policy in Europe, is penalised by the threat of a flood of American

favoured-nation" clause. It proposes that in future when a country lowers its tariff, the benefits of the reduction should only be given to the goods of those countries whose economic policies conform to "a certain standard of tariff reasonableness."

In other words, if a great coun-It must be confessed that the try like America insisted on adsmall results following on the hering to very high tariffs, s! World Economic Conference of would not benefit from European

It does not seem beyond the would, in a literal sense, mean disbelieved them. They wished, and still wish, to try the experiment.

But the story is very much the same as that of disarmament.

But the story is very much the same as that of disarmament.

ness." But need it pass the wit of statesmen to solve that riddle, if behind it lies the return of pros-

What Not to Do in Investing

(Continued from Page 26)

wares. If there is any basis of fact to tips and rumors, investigation will develop it, for the sources

which has been demonstrated again who do not "discriminate unfair- unethical. It is the abuse of the ly" against her products. Such an interpretation no longer suits est evil, for the temptation is althe European situation; nor does ways great to overextend when



ISSUES GOOD REPORT Col. K. R. Marshall, President of the Standard Fuel Company, Ltd., which has just issued its annual report showing a strong balance sheet position well maintained. Earnings for the year, after depreciation, of \$160,007 compare with \$170,384 for the preceding year.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

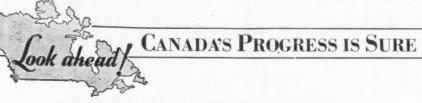
At other times a beginner is TIP TOP TAILORS LIMITED his purchase through, and then it can frequently happen that a temporary setback will compel the sacrifice of a security irrespective of its intrinsic merit.

If marginal trading is adopted then it should be on the basis that the investor has other resources at his command to fall back upon or earning power to down the control of the

earning power to draw upon in the event the need arises. Otherwise it is a dangerous and foolish practice.

creased if these ten preventatives

were more generally observed. None of them can be construed as There can be no question that experimental in character. Each the percentage of our successful investors would be considerably inthemselves reliable in advising you "what not to do".



In 1911 bank deposits were \$980,433,788. Today they are

This increase of over 100% is but one of the many factors definitely establishing the soundness of Canada's economic position and ensuring her progress.

Purchase today the securities of Companies basically essential to Canada's growth.

We recommend for investment

CANADA NORTHERN POWER CORPORATION LIMITED

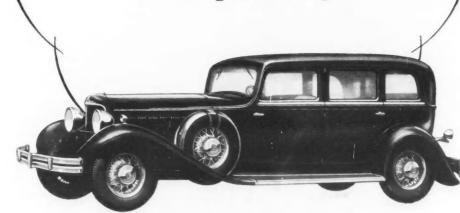
5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due 1953 PRICE: \$93.00 and accrued interest to yield 5.55%

NESBITT, THOMSON

and Company Limited Royal Bank Building, TORONTO

Montreal Quebec Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Winnipeg Saskatoon Calgary Victoria Vancouver

in two price ranges



The 8-31 Tive-Passenger Sedan with Sport Equipment 125-horsepower, Reo Silent-Second Transmission

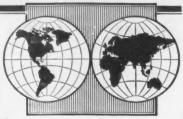
Sold and original in design, richly appointed and superbly competent. A car of character.

> Reo passenger cars, trucks and buses are again being produced in Canada. Reo was the first manufacturer to produce motor vehicles in the Dominion on an extensive scale. The establishment of production facilities at Toronto is evidence of Reo's appreciation of the Canadian public's patronage over a period of 22 years

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED TORONTO



Facilities Throughout The World



HROUGH its own offices abroad, and through its old established banking connections throughout the world, the Bank of Montreal supplies complete banking facilities for business and financial transactions in any part of

The full services of the Bank are available at any of its more than 650 Branches throughout Canada.

BANK OF MONTREAL



75 years of sound development

At the outset of its career in 1855, this Bank's policy of "sound and conservative banking methods" was inaugurated.

At the first annual meeting on July 15, 1857, the reserve fund was created with £4,800.

During more than three quarters of a century this Bank has consistently followed its sound policy. When bad financial weather darkened Canadian skies, this Bank weathered the storms and developed consistently by its own strength, and without mergers.

Today its Reserves are 50 per cent greater than its paid up capital.

The principles upon which this sound record was built are those by which we

THE BANK OF TORONTO

The Bank for Savings

CAPITAL \$6,000,000

RESERVES \$9,000,000

CLARKSON, GORDON, DILWORTH, GUILFOYLE & NASH

CLARKSON, McDONALD, CURRIE & COMPANY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
Authorized Trustees and Receivers
Street West



Consumer Credit Is An Essential Link

Credit to the consumer is an essential link between the manufacturing and the ultimate selling of most products today.

To successfully merchandise your products, it is, therefore, important that you offer equitable terms of payment.

Almost any commodity may be either bought or sold on a deferred payment basis, and regardless of weether it is large or small, the Industrial Acceptance Corporation Ltd. is prepared to offer a plan suitable to individual requirements.

All inquiries as to how such a plan may be applied to your own particular business are regarded as absolutely confidential, and will be given prompt and personal attention.

INDUSTRIAL ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION

LIMITED

Offices In

Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver.

ILLUSIONS SOME MONEY

(Continued from Page 25) should be turned into commodities by no one but its owner. This shoot or give up the gun. point was realized many ages ago. One man might possess this potential buying power and have no immediate use for it-his neighbor might possess none, yet have a val-uable use for it, so the man quickly realized that he could hire to his neighbor his stock of monetary wealth—his potential buying pow-er, as easily and as readily as he could hire out to him his land, buildings, cattle or any of his other real wealth.

This practice, while not actually the original purpose of money, is of course a fundamentally sound development of it. The perversion comes when this practice is carried to an extreme, and when the responsibilities of the creditor, as well as those of the debtor, are not recognized.

Most possessions require constant care, attention and often temporary sacrifice on the part of the possessor, that they may continue to have for him the value that he originally attributed to them. Among monetary possessions, debts are no exception to this rule, and in their case these sacrifices may seem to take the form of conces-

sions to the borrower.

There can be no greater illusion or more perverted conception than that a country can hold in effect the rest of the world in heavy debt to itself and continue to regard these debts as valuable, without making the necessary sacrifices in order to help its debtors to repay, even though this may entail the importation of goods which may seem to threaten for a time the expansion of its own industrial activities. That country cannot have its cake and eat it too, and this is neither the decree of the government of another jealous or antagonistic power, nor the excuse of a debtor country trying to repudiate its debts, but is the inexorable working of the laws of economics.

In studying a business depression it is difficult to distinguish symptoms from causes - furthermore every depression in history has no doubt had its peculiar minor contributing influences. It is probably not far from the truth to say that the present world depression is basically a normal reaction from the last period of prosperity, but considerably intensified and pro-longed by the attitude of the United States. Truly it has been said that the world is starving in the

midst of plenty.

To the investigator it would at first seem a simple solution of the problem for the peoples of the world to get together and exchange these surpluses, but our modern economic system demands that such exchanges must be originated by the use of that potential buying power, money. Much of the money of the debtor countries that might be so used is however pledged for many years to come to the United States, and in looking around for the buying power necessary to effect these exchanges, just as the compass needle swings till it points vestigator finally point to the pile of sterile gold and jealously guarded I.O.U.'s in Washington.

To JUDGE from their published cycle. utterances, some outstanding In Americans have been aware of this situation for some time but it would seem that so far at least their weight has not been felt. It and swings back during others, the may be that before long their fellow citizens will face the issue, and in taking a longer view of their own self-interest, will decide to change their policy as a nation. It that they are casual, and therefore will be a painful process, producsure of economic forces to dislodge the United States from the untenable position they have been trying to occupy in the scheme of world

politics of Europe, the people of the ture. United States as a leading peace-People on the North American conings of impatience on the situation cions, and veiled policies of aggression. Americans expect no political advantage from Europe, so feel no obligation in return. But politics and economics are two different things, and the people of the economically in Europe by their own acts, whether they like it or not. A policy of aloofness is im- for it.

possible here-in the game of international economics they must

One can probably find many other instances of the lack of appreciation of the fundamental purpose of money and the results fol-lowing upon the placing of it in first position, instead of in second position as an auxiliary to real wealth. It is so easy to consider all forms of monetary wealth as being of prime importance because of its assumed liquidness when compared with real wealth, but the fallacy of this assumption is thoroughly realized in times like these.

It may be that during times of great prosperity, people turn more and more towards thinking of possessions in terms of money, and their efforts are concentrated upon acquiring more money, not for the sake of what that money will bring immediately, but for the sake of it-self. From the soundest of investments, considered primarily in terms of real wealth, they turn to following the will-of-the-wisp of monetary wealth, till they find that their possessions have changed into



DIRECTOR MANUFACTURERS

Colonel Arthur L. Bishop, of St. Catharines, who has been appointed a Director of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company to succeed the late C. C. Dalton.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

its more risky and unstable forms, such as high yielding bonds of doubtful value or in equities in shares bought at highly inflated prices, although conditions at the time seem to point to these as being the best vehicles to employ in chasing that will-of-the-wisp.

Something turns the tide, and the scramble goes on, but in the opposite direction, the desire then spreads among people to have their monetary wealth in the soundest form—the desire for money is as great but it is prompted now not by love of gain, but by fear of loss, and the methods employed in the scramble are vastly different. People then are returning to the attitude of mind of our prehistoric man, whose prudence first discovered the advisability of having a few tokens on hand in case of need.

OPINIONS differ as to whether stock market collapses cause business depressions, or vice versa, and the question is very much like the one as to which came into the world first, the hen or the egg. It is obvious that these two activities in the direction of the magnetic pole, so does the finger of the inso that when one studies the men-tal attitude of people in the various phases of the stock market cycle, this is also their attitude during the parallel phases of the business

In considering the attitude of people towards monetary wealth, and how it swings away from the basic idea during certain periods, point arises as to whether these swings in their relation to prosperity and depression are casual or symptomatic. If it is established at the root of the economic troubles tive of no benefit to anyone, least from which we are now suffering, of all to themselves, if it should be it is natural to suppose that the left solely to the increasing pres- cause having been found, the discovery of a cure should follow. Perhaps the discoverer of the cure will at the same time find a means of preventing night and day, sumer and winter, the ebb and flow In following their traditional of tides, and other alternating policy of keeping aloof from the pendulum-like phenomena of na

Before history was written, no loving nation, are pursuing a course doubt man learnt to expect and which is quite understandable, prepare for these alternating phenomena of nature. Basking in the live-and-let-live amongst nations, throw away his winter overcoat, at the regular rates and upon the ba can be expected to look with feel- At the end of the day he would consider it a waste of time to sit in Europe, with its medieval spirit around trying to account for the of mutual national fears, suspisunset. There are unfortunately set no economic clocks or calendars, and those who try to invent them Description of above generally get drowned in a sea of conflicting statistics. But what history shows is that the more extreme the swing becomes in one di-United States are heavily involved rection, the more it will pay a man The following (to think in terms of the coming reversal of the swing and to prepare



ependable income and ready marketability are essential factors in the selection of investments, for individuals as well as for corporate investors. A wide selection of prime securities meeting these requirements is offered in our current list of recommendations, a copy of which will be sent to any investor on request.

The National City Company

Head Office - 360 St. James Street - Montreal 85 Sparks Street 65 St. Arne Street QUEBEC 320 Bay Street TORONTO

Sympathetic Understanding of the Problems of Your Beneficiaries

YOU will naturally wish to leave a sympathetic, as well as a capable, executor and trustee in charge of your affairs, to help your beneficiaries.

It is just this type of management that this corporation is organized to give.

Each estate is given into the personal charge of an estates officer with many years' experience. Your beneficiaries will deal directly with a person who understands their problems.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS

CORPORATION

Total Assets under Administration over \$220,000,000

MAPLE LEAF

ALCOHOL

HIGHEST QUALITY—BEST SERVICE

Ethyl Alcohol—Cologne Spirits, Denatured Alcohol (ALL FORMULA)



We maintain a Technical Service Division which stands ready at all times to co-operate to the best of its ability with the trade.

Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co., Limited

WINNIPEG

CAUTION: Before you pay a salesman for your subscription ask him to let you see hi credential. All authorized subscription salesmen usually show their credential without request.

Before You Subscribe

Examine the expiration dates on credential to make sure that it has not expire Check salesman's signature on credential with his signature on receipt given yo See that credential is countersigned.

You can make certain salesman is authorized by noting if your city, town county appear upon credential as being in his territory.

A miniature copy of credential appears below—when completely filled in, in it is your assurance that salesman is fully authorized. He will also issue you official printed receipt showing name of publication, amount paid and term subscription.

THIS CREDENTIAL EXPIRES - Mould spear here This is to certify that - Selection name should appear here - is author

tinent enjoying the atmosphere of summer sunshine, he does not accept subscriptions for SATURDAY NIGHT until. issued to each subscriber.

Salesman's signature must ag in ink here and correspond signature he writes on receipt.

